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## The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

**Disarmament Fits the Plans**

**Nations Back Stimson Stand**

**Women Win Geneva Approval**

**Cairo Reduces Drug Traffic**

**London Hears Bold Peace Idea**

**Vienna Hoards Gold in Teeth**

THE Disarmament Conference enters the sphere of direct discussion—and action. Foreign Minister Benes of Czechoslovakia, one of Europe's outstanding statesmen, is given the task of coördinating the proposals of various nations. The 54 specific methods of limiting armaments will be fitted into a draft convention. Those methods that do not fit in will be attached as annexes or alternatives. Active discussion will follow the completion of his exacting task by Mr. Benes. Meanwhile Tardieu, Simon, and Grandi confer with Nadolny, and begin to see the basis of an agreement on the German right to re-arm to which Germany can agree. The big bugaboo that stalked the halls in the opening days has vanished—the belief that the Disarmament Conference wouldn't and couldn't get somewhere.

¶ Leading nations react to Secretary of State Stimson's letter on the Far East. Tokyo denies Mr. Stimson's contention that to nullify one treaty agreement nullifies the others. Paris pledges itself to follow the lead whenever taken by America or Britain. Rome feels that the letter stiffens the League to take action for peace. London is impressed. The Times points out that Japan has no reason to complain of its isolated position in world opinion—by its acts it has isolated itself.

¶ Germany sees Adolf Hitler, Fascist leader and presidential candidate, become a citizen through appointment by the State of Brunswick to be counselor of its legation in Berlin. Thus he meets technical requirements for the elections of March 13. But even if not elected to head the German Republic, his new duties will not weigh heavily. The Brunswick legation had previously made an announcement that assures this. On April 1 it shuts up shop.

¶ Geneva sees women proving their worth in the arms convention. Chairman Hugh S. Gibson finds American Delegate Dr. Mary E. Woolley invaluable to him and Sir John Simon has a like experience with British Alternate Delegate Mrs. Corbett Ashby. The two women prove so successful as liaison officers between the Conference and the numerous representatives of women's organizations in many countries that a special women's committee is found unnecessary. Geneva says the next world's convention will have its women delegates, but with a difference. They will not be appointed as a novelty or as a concession, but as a simple matter of course.

¶ Cairo police report that the once wide drug addiction in Egypt is being reduced. But high profits make the traffickers more wily than ever. Stores of narcotics have recently been seized from innocent-appearing airplanes and camel trains. Most white drugs, says Cairo, have come in from Turkey, but a recent resolution adopted at Istanbul gives Egypt fresh hope. Turkey has set out to clear itself of that stigma upon a nation—the charge that it permits enslaving drugs to go out in the goods it supplies to the world.

¶ London is profoundly moved by the tragedy of the Sino-Japanese conflict. Three well-known preachers, one a woman, ask others to join them in a novel attempt to stop the war. Their method is that a body of volunteer men and women, unarmed, shall place themselves between the combatants. The three have offered themselves for service in such a peace party to the League of Nations. But, with or without the League, they believe immediate action necessary. They say they are not seeking to stir up a sentiment, but to do something more important—to give a world-wide sentiment expression.

¶ Africa will not, probably, undertake unification of its railroads of many varying gauges. Brig.-Gen. Frederick Dawson Hammond finds the cost of changing over the lines of the five principal groups would be too great. But the future, when many railroads must be built, may accomplish something. In Europe the traveler often changes at the border of two countries because, for military reasons, the gauges are not the same. The military expert who makes the report on Africa voices no apprehension over unification. Perhaps here is one more fear the world is outgrowing.

¶ Vienna dentists are upset by a new law. A mandate covering foreign exchange deprives the dental supply houses of all gold. To the protesting dentists the officials point out the fact that gold bridges and fillings have been far more popular than ever before, and this is one line of business activity which must be curbed. The officials make the novel charge that the patrons aren't really thinking of the state of their teeth—they are merely hoarding gold!

## Heavy Crop Eases Australian Crisis

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Adelaide, S. Aust.

THE largest wheat crop South Australia has ever reaped is substantially helping to restore the State's industry, which has been hard hit by low prices and prolonged dry seasons. The State is expected to garner about 50,000,000 bushels, which should yield at least £8,000,000, twice as much as last year. As the bounty of 4½d. a bushel will be paid by the Federal Government on all wheat produced this season, the restoration of the industry is assured.

## Only Omission In Tax Draft Is Basic Foods

### Manufacturers' Sales Levy to Include but Few Exemptions

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Basic foods are practically the only commodities produced in the United States which will escape the proposed general manufacturers' sales tax being drafted with a view toward balancing the federal budget, according to Representative Henry T. Rainey (D.) of Illinois, chairman of the subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee considering this subject.

The subcommittee preparing the draft bill has still to make its final decision and one or two items remain in doubt, Mr. Rainey said, but he added that the subcommittee is determined to allow as few exemptions as possible.

In all probability, he indicated, exemptions will be limited to bread, milk, meat and fish, seed and fertilizer. Meat and fish will be exempted only in unprocessed forms. Tinned, smoked, dried and other forms will be subjected to the same rates applicable to all other manufactured commodities.

No exemptions are likely to be made on clothing in spite of the original desire of some members of the committee to eliminate cheaper and lower grades.

Consideration for the farmer will be in the form of seed and fertilizer exemptions only. Farm implements will be included with all other manufactured products.

Final decisions on exemptions to the new levy followed the almost unanimous decision of Democratic leaders in the House that, in spite of Treasury opposition, no other method can be found which will secure the needed revenue.

Representative John N. Garner (D.) of Texas, Speaker, Mr. Rainey, majority floor leader, and Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia, acting chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, have all concluded within the last two days that no alternative is to be found.

"We have found," Mr. Garner said, "that excise taxes under consideration will produce only about $400,000,000, while we will need $800,000,000 in addition to the increases in income, inheritance and gift taxes."

The proposed manufacturers' sales tax will be a 2 per cent levy on approximately $30,000,000,000 worth of manufactured articles. This will provide $300,000,000 in additional revenue.

## Hoover Record Shows Steady Advance for Revived Business

### More Than Score of Steps Mark Campaign in Which President Marshaled Forces to Combat Inroads of Deflation

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—President Hoover has initiated approximately a score of major measures designed to combat trade recession and bring a business revival in the past 2½ years.

The record shows an intense and uninterrupted series of counter attacks on deflation, such as greeted no other of the 15 previous business slumps in American economic history. It was in November, 1929, that the newly elected President received the sudden legacy of deflation thrust on him as an aftermath of two years' speculative frenzy. Step by step, since that time, Mr. Hoover has struck back at each new wave of business recession.

A review of the list of these activities shows efforts directed to three major objectives: first, to soften the blow of the stock market collapse; second, to relieve unemployment; and third, to restore economic balance.

The long list of counter-deflation activities includes aid to railroads, closed banks, farmers and home owners with mortgages, aid to depositors, credit to business men generally, organization to fight unemployment, opposition to the dole and similar activities. A rough summary of the salient points in Mr. Hoover's record from November, 1929, to the present follows:

1. Leaders of industry and labor were invited to Washington at the outset of the stock market crash and agreements reached which have kept labor disputes at a minimum.

2. European immigration, at the rate of 350,000 aliens a year, was stopped.

3. A program of accelerated construction was instituted, in conjunction with states and private business.

4. Drought relief in the summer of 1930 was organized and $10,000,000 was raised by the Red Cross, setting the precedent for state and private, rather than federal relief.

5. An unemployment program was launched on the basis of individual and community responsibility. This became the President's unemployment relief organization.

6. When European financial collapse threatened, Mr. Hoover announced, June 20, 1931, the one-year debt moratorium.

7. Pledges were secured from employers to cushion the slump by fur-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

## TURKS REQUIRED TO CASE FRUITS IN RUSSIAN WOOD

### Import Issue Raised by Order of Soviets Which Sets Precedent

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ANGORA, Turk.—The Soviet Government's insistence that oranges imported from Turkey must be packed in cases made from Russian wood has raised important commercial issues here.

Under the Turco-Russian commercial treaty now in effect either country can limit its imports to the amount of exports taken by the other, and a close check is maintained by each country to see that the trade balance is evenly maintained.

Turkey made no protest when Russia curtailed Turkish cotton interests, but when an order for oranges was held up by the Soviet Government until the shippers agreed to use cases of Russian wood there was some surprise, for Turkey has plenty of wood of good quality for packing boxes and this condition directly affected a Turkish product.

Rather than lose the business, Turkey accepted the conditions, but recognized that the precedent may have serious consequences.

It is pointed out that the United States could insist upon raisins and figs being packed in boxes of Georgia pine and that carpets be shipped in American bags. Europe, too, it is surmised, might demand a reciprocal exchange of materials every time it buys something.

To offset this, exporters are compiling a list of materials to submit to the Minister of Economy, which foreign sellers to Turkey may be required to use in connection with their products.

## DRY CAMPAIGN WORK OPENS IN MASSACHUSETTS

### Committee Calls on Drys of Both Parties to Enlist in Drive

An extensive drive against proposed "resubmission" or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment has been launched by the Citizens' Dry Campaign Committee of Massachusetts. Composed of members of both political parties and independent voters, the organization is calling upon drys of both parties to enlist in the campaign and give it their hearty support.

Every Massachusetts member of Congress has received a communication from the committee urging a firm stand against resubmission and repeal. They were told that the organization intended to support those who vote against repeal and to oppose the nomination and election of those who vote for it, under whatever name, to the full extent of their ability.

"Congress is faced with the wet proposal of a vote in Congress to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment," the communication read. "This is thinly camouflaged as resubmission or referendum; words, which, of course, deceive no intelligent person, but serve, or are supposed to serve as a screen for wavering dry members."

Unified action on every phase of the work in the coming campaign is insured by the formation of this committee, it is said. Opening its work this early in the campaign provides ample time for intensive organization and enables it to lay the groundwork for active participation in the pre-convention fight which it believes will be waged in both political parties.

The committee plans to appeal to independent voters who resent the frenzied attempt to drive both parties in their national conventions to adopt repeal planks and to force the "resubmission" candidates upon the voters.

The committee comprises such groups as the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, the Allied Forces for Prohibition, the Law Enforcement League of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts State Grange, the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. and the Prohibition Loyalty League.

## Europe Plays Political Chess

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### *Elections in Germany and France Maneuvered As Powerful Pawns in Contests of Diplomacy*

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

*Staff Correspondent*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

PARIS, Feb. 26 — European elections, especially those in France and Germany, are now pushing their way to the front of the international scene. It will be necessary to measure almost every action of the next few months by the political yardstick.

Obviously the overthrow of the Laval Cabinet and the Radical bid for power was electoral. Not only is the French Parliament menaced with a new electoral law which, by suppressing the second ballot, makes Radical and Socialist alliance more difficult, but it appeared intolerable to the Radicals that Moderates should have control of the Ministry of the Interior, which is the chief post of command on the eve of elections. M. Paul Painlevé failed to form a Cabinet because Radicals wanted the Ministry of the Interior and M. André Tardieu refused to cooperate with M. Painlevé unless M. Pierre Laval or a neutral received this powerful place.

But equally important in the events of the past week was the proposal that French elections should be held at the latest possible date in May in order that they should follow the elections for the Prussian Diet. In the event of a Hitler victory it is extremely probable that French elections will by sympathy likewise swing to the Right.

This means that French Radicals and Socialists believe they have much to gain by forcing early elections, if possible before results of the Prussian election are known. It was freely admitted that if they had succeeded in constituting a ministry which could live, not only in the Senate, but in the Chamber of Deputies, there would have been a speedy dissolution of Parliament.

They failed and it is not likely that the Senate will again venture to put itself in opposition to the Chamber where the Moderates possess a majority. Therefore M. Tardieu should remain in command. It is almost superfluous to say that everything that happens in Germany will be watched with particular attention and may furnish ammunition to French candidates.

Reports, articles and books published in France are filled with facts and figures which purport to show Germany is militarily stronger than is acknowledged.

M. Tardieu's scheme of a militarized League of Nations at Geneva, though doubtless unrealizable, cleverly captures at the same time Radical ideas of internationalism and Moderate ideas of security, and, moreover, will have for its ultimate effect revival of the Nationalists' notions of self-reliance.

Even in the composition of his ministry M. Tardieu's welding of the army, navy and air forces under a single Minister of National Defense, M. François Pietri, with presumably extension of the military powers of General Weygand is, though criticized in some quarters, generally regarded as essential reform. M. Emile

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## THE MONITOR INDEX

FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1932


General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5, 13
News of Sports—Page 8
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

FEATURES

Events Tonight ..... 3
Christian Science Lecture ..... 4
Household Arts and Crafts ..... 6
The Home Forum ..... 7
God's Promises
[With Danish Translation]
Among the Railroads ..... 11
Radio Programs ..... 13
Daily Features ..... 15
Editorials ..... 16


## Washington Advice Scorned Hoarding

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Feb. 26—Evidence of George Washington's attitude toward idle money has been brought forward by Representative Sol Bloom of New York, associate director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, as "useful and timely" propaganda for the anti-hoarding campaign, backed by President Hoover.

In a message to Col. Frank Knox, head of the campaign, Mr. Bloom said: "In view of the interest of your organization in ending the hoarding of money, permit me to call your attention to the following acts and statements of George Washington concerning the same. In a letter to Robert Morris, financier of the Revolution, dated May 17, 1782, Washington said, 'We may spin the thread of economy till it breaks.'

"In a letter to a man who had owed him money for some time, Washington, in 1780, made this remarkable statement: 'Had you paid me the money I should have lent it to the public if there had been no other use for it, as it is not a custom with me to keep money to look at.' During the Revolutionary War Washington continually cleaned his own pockets to buy loan office certificates which correspond to our recent Liberty Bonds and the suggested refinancing bonds of the present."

## GENEVA TO LINK ARMS PROGRAMS OF NATIONS

### Plea for Women's Special Committee Rejected at Conference

*Disarmament Diary*

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

*Staff Correspondent*

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA, Feb. 26—Practical work of the Disarmament Conference began today, when the *The News* steering committee gave to Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, the task of incorporating the 54 various methods of limiting armaments which are officially before the Conference into the framework of the draft convention. At the same session, the steering committee decided not to establish a special committee of women representing various private organizations, but to depend for women's share in the Conference upon those officially appointed as members of delegations.

The Conference's primary task is to untangle the plethora of plans and reduce them to *Its Setting* an order which can be logically discussed. Until this is accomplished there can be no progress. Dr. Benes, who yesterday was appointed rapporteur of the general committee, accepted the duty of coördinating the proposals, and the Conference work thus enters the sphere of direct discussion.

Speedy action to put the plans on the anvil of discussion again evidences the Conference's desire *Its Significance* to get down to action. The Conference's tentative rejection of a special women's committee and its reliance instead on official women delegates merely recognizes what must be the normal procedure in any conference. Only responsible accredited delegates can commit their governments, and to form a special committee drafted from heterogeneous private organizations, however valuable from the viewpoint of public opinion, was impossible.

The steering committee met early without M. André Tardieu of France, who left here last night after a long interview with Herr Rudolf Nadolny, of Germany. This, like other private discussions taking place hourly in Geneva, was intended to reach a working arrangement on the Conference's future work.

**Succession of Interviews**

The fundamental problem of these interviews is clearly to reach agreement on a formula which may satisfy Germany's claim for recognition of its rights to equality in armament and at the same time be acceptable to France. Realizing that the Bruening government asks only recognition "in principle" of its rights to rearm and has no intention actually to build armaments, and believing that a Hitler or other

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## Hitler Becomes German Citizen By Appointment

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, Feb. 26—Herr Adolf Hitler—a man without a country since the World War—becomes a German citizen through appointment as a member of the Brunswick legation in Berlin.

This naturalization by "legal but extraordinary means" is necessary to enable Herr Hitler's candidacy for the Presidency in the Reich election March 13. Herr Hitler is Austrian born and served in the German army in the war. His attempts to become a German citizen have been previously blocked by the Government because of the Hitler Putsch and other radical activities in the early days of German Fascism.

The Brunswick Province, which is under Nazi influence, has named Herr Hitler as a privy councilor. He will be attached in an economic capacity to the Brunswick legation. The arrangement which enables this German province to maintain a legation at the national capital is one of the anomalies of the Reich form of government.

Although there may be some question of the legality of the Nazi candidate's naturalization, Fascists contend that even nominal service in the new legation post will satisfy legal requirements. Herr Hitler, who is now in Berlin, will take the oath of allegiance today.

## Club Women Back World Court Plan

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 — More than 100,000 club women have signed petitions favoring adherence to the World Court circulated by the department of international relations of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

These petitions will be presented to the Senate as soon as the appropriate time arrives.

Other bills which club women support include those providing for establishment of a University of the United States; for establishment of a federal department of education; for compensation of women citizens who served overseas as employees of the War Department during the World War; for exclusion and expulsion of alien Communists. The federation is opposing numerous bills calling for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

## *Nails Traded for Jam and Macaroni In Surreptitious Bartering in Russia*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Moscow

NAILS may be regarded as a rather lowly and commonplace commodity in some countries, but in the Soviet Union nails, of which there is a chronic shortage, are sometimes preferred to rubles as a medium of exchange.

A recent investigation here revealed that nail factories in Moscow, Saratov, Dniepropetrovsk, and other towns, while falling below their program of deliveries to the state and coöperative organizations, were privately and surreptitiously shipping off nails in exchange for other products.

One factory traded off a carload of building nails for cakes, jam, and macaroni. In another case there was an exchange of five boxes of nails for 65 kilograms of flour, 100 eggs, and 15 kilograms of honey. The sequel to these transactions has been the legal prosecution of some of the persons involved in them.

The motive for these curious barter operations is obvious. The factory gets its jam or whatever it may want much more quickly and surely by offering something tangible than it would be likely to obtain it by offering rubles to the coöperative stores.

The state's reasons for objecting to this procedure are equally evident. Such irregular bartering upsets the system of planned supply and distribution, and offers no guaranty that the nails will be sent where they are most needed.

## JAPAN'S MOVES IN MANCHURIA ALARM MOSCOW

### Special Concern Caused by Authority Given to White Russians

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

MOSCOW, Feb. 26—The growing seriousness of the situation in the Far East from the Russian standpoint is emphasized by three important developments disclosed here today.

The first and most significant is that the Assistant Foreign Commissar, Mr. Karakhan, on Wednesday received the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Koki Hirota, who informed him that the Japanese military authorities at Harbin requested the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railroad to provide transportation of Japanese troops to Pogranichanaya, which is the eastern terminus of the railroad, located on the Siberian border.

They also requested railroad transport of the Japanese troops with a reduction of 50 per cent in fares and free transport of Japanese troops designated to guard the railroad.

Mr. Karakhan declared that both these requests, of which the first implied transportation of Japanese troops to the Soviet frontier and the second affected treaties concluded between the Soviet Union on one side and China and Japan on the other, were political and lay beyond the bounds of the authority of the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railroad. He therefore requested Mr. Hirota to ask the Japanese Government whether it knew of these requests and what its attitude was thereto.

Mr. Karakhan further asserted that Russian émigrés in Manchuria were becoming active "with protection and direct support of the Japanese," and requested information regarding the activity of White Russians and the character of the newly organized Manchurian state. Mr. Hirota promised immediately to request his Government for information regarding all these questions.

The second piece of information from Peiping is to the effect that a Russian émigré, General Kozmin, has received from the Japanese a commission to form a division recruited from Russian Whites and that this division is actually being recruited at Mukden. The dispatch further asserts that this division is designed to invade the Soviet maritime province, while Japanese troops, striking from the other end of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, would invade the trans-Baikal region of Siberia.

The third piece of information from Tokyo is that a conference of leaders of the important Japanese Seiyukai Party resolved to demand an increase in Japanese fishery holdings in Russian waters and new fixation of the value of the Soviet ruble at a rate more advantageous to Japanese fishing companies which pay their leases with rubles.

While Soviet officials preserve the utmost reticence in discussing Soviet-Japanese relations, there is no doubt that a serious view prevails here regarding possible developments in Manchuria. Activities of the White Russians cause special concern.

## LONDON OPINION BACKS STIMSON'S FAR EAST STAND

### Preachers Lead in Move for Unarmed Intervention Between Combatants

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Feb. 26—Public opinion here is undoubtedly impressed by the cogency of the arguments the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, advances in his letter to Senator William E. Borah, to prove the essential interdependence of the treaties signed at Washington in 1921 and 1922.

In a weighty editorial supporting the Washington viewpoint The Times today agrees with Mr. Stimson that any action in China should be collective.

"All the principal treaties relating to China, the Briand-Kellogg pact and the Covenant of the League of Nations are collective instruments," The Times adds. "And Japan, though a signatory of all of them, has chosen to act single-handed. Japan, therefore, is bound to be placed in one category; the other powers in another. It is not that the other powers are willingly dissociating themselves from Japan for that is the last thing any of them desire to do, but that Japan has deliberately dissociated herself from the other powers."

**Respect for Treaties**

The Times accepts Mr. Stimson's description of the Nine Power pact as a self-denying ordinance and adds that it "must obviously be respected by all." It then speaks of the "grave conclusion" Mr. Stimson reached with regard to possible reconsideration by the United States of its surrender of its commanding lead in battleship construction and decision not further to fortify Guam and the Philippines.

The Times' only comment, however, is the brief sentence: "That state-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## Tientsin Breaks Record in Trade Returns for 1931

*By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor*

TIENTSIN, China, Feb. 26—At the annual joint meeting of the American, British, French, German and Japanese Chambers of Commerce here, the chairman, Mr. J. C. Taylor, reported: "Notwithstanding world trade recession, Tientsin trade statistics reveal that the volume of imports and exports in 1931 totaled 11 per cent more than in 1930, being seven times the volume of 1901 and the biggest trade Tientsin has ever done in any year.

"The figures astonish me," said Mr. Taylor, "for we have been telling ourselves how bad business is. However, business life in China is so interwoven with alarums that when the year does not contain these to any serious extent, we think it uneventful, even dull.

"Tientsin last year was comparatively peaceful, illustrating how China requires only stability of political conditions and good money exchange rates in order to prosper."

## Missouri Company Must Pay $350,000 For Trade Blot on Scenic Escutcheon

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Compensation for the despoiling of a landscape's natural beauty, beyond the actual commercial loss, is obtainable by law, according to a verdict given here Feb. 3 when a federal jury awarded $350,000 damages to the heirs of the R. M. Snyder estate of Kansas City.

The suit was against the Union Electric Light & Power Company of St. Louis, builders of the famous Bagnell Dam in the Missouri Ozarks.

It was alleged by the Snyder heirs that the waters of the Lake of the Ozarks formed by this project brought permanent damage to the scenic loveliness of Hahatonka, the family's country estate on the Niangua River. The artificial lake, 130 miles long with an irregular shoreline of 1500 miles, pent up behind the power company's great dam at Bagnell, Mo., fills the valleys of the Osage River and its tributaries.

Plaintiffs asked at least $1,000,000 damages. A neutral commission set a value of $140,000 on that part of Hahatonka which was inundated by the lake. Lawyers for the power company, who announced an appeal of the verdict, said that was "too much for a bunch of scenery." The Snyders' attorneys, including former Senator James A. Reed, said it was a mere real estate appraisal, that it failed to compensate for spoiling irreparably the beauty of mossy rocks and thundering waterfall in one of the finest trout glens of North America.

Mr. Gutzon Borglum, sculptor, and a witness for the plaintiffs, said of Hahatonka, "I would give $1,000,000 or perhaps $1,500,000 for it as it was. I wouldn't have it after they put the lake on it. The destruction of those trees, those small lakes, the spring and the running water, has taken the very soul out of it."

More than 1000 trees, many over a century old, were cut on the acres of Hahatonka which the lake has since covered. The falls in the trout glen have ceased to roar, lulled by a rising water level. The delicate beauty of rippling water in a sunlit glen has become just an arm of one of the largest artificial bodies of water in the world.

## CHINESE HOLD TOWN AFTER DAY'S ATTACK

### Japan Makes Only 500 Yards' Gain Around Kiangwan in 24 Hours

### CRITICAL SITUATION IN FOREIGN QUARTER

### Shanghai Events Will Bring Unity to Nation, Says Nanking Leader

*By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI, Feb. 26—Japanese intentions to conquer all China and dominate the Pacific were charged by Mr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Finance Minister, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor today.

"China—and surely the rest of the world also—can no longer rely on Japan's promises," he said. "Her diplomats first called the Mukden affair a local incident, then promised that they would not attack Chinchow, that they wouldn't occupy Harbin, that they wouldn't attack China southward of the Great Wall. Events which speak louder than words have robbed these protestations of credence, and we cannot even guess the extent of Japan's present operations in China.

The letter sent by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, to Senator William E. Borah from Idaho, encourages us to hope that the United States finally recognizes Japanese militarism as a menace to world peace and is able to assist in checking it before matters go farther, as they appear likely to do."

**Shocks May Be Wholesome**

Mr. Soong said that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is at present remaining at Loyang (Honafu) where the Government is directing the organization of the entire country for a prolonged period of active and passive resistance, which, it is confidently expected, will eventually overcome Japanese aggression, whatever may be the results of the next few months, or even years. "The series of shocks that China has endured since September may be just what is needed to develop the people to nationhood."

While Mr. Soong was speaking, he received news of the Japanese aerial bombing of Hangchow aerodrome, 95 miles distant from Shanghai, and pointed out that although the ultimatum presented by Gen. Kenkichi Uyeda, the Japanese commander, limited activities to 20 kilometers, Japanese planes have since destroyed the aerodromes at Soochow, Hangchow and Lunghwa, outside this zone, which the Japanese have not attempted to explain. "Apparently any Chinese forces which may assist their fellows fighting at Shanghai become a menace to the Japanese. Following this idea, Japan need not stop short at the occupation of the whole of China."

Meanwhile the Japanese military systematically advanced their battle lines westward of Kiangwan last night and this morning, using infantry sparingly, depended largely upon artillery and airplanes. They encountered vigorous resistance and pushed back the Chinese lines only 500 yards in 24 hours' fighting, the Chinese still holding the town.

The Japanese officially stated that 25 airplanes participated in the Hangchow air raid, battling with five Chinese planes, two of which were shot down while repeated bombing of the air base destroyed 12 others. Later six Japanese airplanes bombed the Shihtzelin forts along the Yangtse, midway between Woosung and Liuho, claiming to have destroyed a powder magazine while others bombed Chinese positions at Chapei.

**Warning for Settlement**

Following two protests to the Shanghai consular body against the Japanese using the International Settlement as a base for military operations, the Foreign Office at Nanking today addressed identic notes to Britain and the United States pointing out that Japan is actually waging warfare which is becoming more intense daily, and that its continued use of the settlement as a base has relieved the Chinese Government of any necessity to respect the settlement's neutrality.

Simultaneously Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, of the United States, doyen of the consular body, for the second time sent a note to the Mayor, Gen. Wu Teh-chen, pointing out that the Chinese were continually bombarding a portion of the settlement and seriously damaging international interests. The Mayor has previously replied that the Chinese disclaimed any responsibility while the Japanese were using the settlement for a base. However, the Chinese are still attempting to limit the bombardment to the Japanese defense area, and Gen. Tsai Tin-kai, commander of the Nineteenth Army, assured the Monitor representative that he intended to respect the portion of the settlement from which the Japanese military had been excluded.

During the afternoon military operations quieted down, the Japanese apparently awaiting the arrival of reinforcements. One division is expected to arrive tonight, another within two or three days. Foreign military observers agree that the Japanese will probably need the reinforcement to complete their operations in the Shanghai area, so that the arrival of the new divisions does not necessarily indicate an ex-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

# STIMSON MOVE HELD LEAD FOR GENEVA ACTION

## Washington's Strong Line on Chinese Issue Likely to Affect League

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA, Feb. 26—The letter of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, to Senator Borah, setting forth plainly the consequences of violation of the Nine Power Treaty, was received here yesterday with open arms. It is felt that a somewhat stronger American policy toward Far Eastern events has begun, and that this policy will be most valuable in a possible backing for the League Assembly next week.

With the United States behind it, the Assembly will feel freer to take a strong line itself, it is generally agreed here. An attempt to obtain American participation in the Assembly itself has run into difficulties. An actual invitation was drafted, telephonic consultations took place between Mr. Stimson and Mr. Hugh Wilson, American Minister at Berne, now in Geneva, and the stage was partially set for American participation. Indeed, last night the issuance of the invitation was taken for granted. But many difficulties have arisen.

Russia, too, would have to be invited by courtesy and many nations oppose Soviet participation on the ground that it would simply make trouble. The Japanese opposed American and Russian invitations alike, and many powers, led by France, are anxious not to affront Japan again with an invitation to Washington. American participation was felt by many countries to be somewhat difficult, and perhaps cumbersome in actual operation. Others were so so strongly favorable to inviting the United States that they declared it would be useless to hold the Assembly without America. Mr. Stimson's letter to Mr. Borah somewhat meets this difficulty by assuring the Assembly that the United States policy is on a bold tack today. Geneva and Washington are expected to act in close concord in any event.

Mr. Stimson's letter was today officially communicated to the League of Nations. This is startling procedure—it may be doubted if in international relations a private letter from one American to another has been so officially promulgated. It is taken clearly to indicate that the letter was in reality a solemn warning to Japan and an appeal to other powers.

Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the League, immediately transmitted the document to all member states and to the world press.

### London Opinion Backs Stimson on Far East

(Continued from Page 1)

ment affects us all." This cryptic utterance may be explained as meaning that The Times, which closely reflects official viewpoint, agreed with Mr. Stimson that Japan's action will, if persisted in, invalidate Washington treaties, and that the United States would be justified in divesting itself of its obligations under these treaties, and that it considers that other signatories ought to be consulted before the United States takes any concrete step in the direction indicated.

The Daily Telegraph, Moderate Conservative organ, on the other hand, thinks Mr. Stimson has underestimated the strength of the Japanese case, particularly by omitting any reference to Japan's position in Manchuria and because during the past 10 years China has neither carried out its treaty obligations nor made any "serious effort to put its house in order."

**Maintenance of Open Door**

For these reasons the Telegraph thinks it would be "impossible for Britain to subscribe without careful qualification to Mr. Stimson's statement of the case, though Britain, for precisely the same reasons as the United States, no less heartily desires maintenance of the open door."

Liberal newspapers, such as the News-Chronicle and the Manchester Guardian, are whole-heartedly for Mr. Stimson. "American action in the Far East," says the former, "has been hampered with very unfortunate results by the caution and lukewarmness of European governments, not excepting our own."

The Guardian considers the American attitude "ought to have created a firm basis for coöperation between the United States and the League. Unhappily, as far as can be seen, the League Council is taking virtually no advantage of this almost unique opportunity."

**Move For Intervention**

So deeply has the tragedy of the Sino-Japanese conflict affected religious consciousness here that three prominent London preachers, one of them a woman, have come forward with proposals for intervening unarmed between the combatants at Shanghai in the hope of thereby putting an end to hostilities.

These preachers are Dean "Dick" Sheppard, formerly rector of St. Martin-in-Fields; Miss Maude Royden of Eccleston Square Guild House and the Rev. Herbert Gray, minister of the Presbyterian Church, Crouch End. They declare in a joint statement that the only effective way for stopping war in the East "is that men and women who believe it to be their duty should volunteer to place themselves unarmed between the combatants.

"The natural instinct of men is to call on men only to face this danger, but as we know that already many women are contemplating this action, we make our appeal to men and women alike.

"We have written the League of Nations offering ourselves for service in such a peace army.

"Urgency has compelled us to write at once without waiting to consult others, but we know there are many in other countries as well as our own who are willing to act in this way." This remarkable letter has already met with response, two further volunteers having enrolled and a fund for organization expenses having been started.

### Disarmament Parley To Coördinate Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

nationalist government could hardly find money to expand armaments greatly, the Conference feels that a compromise formula may be achieved.

To this end M. Tardieu, Sir John Simon of Britain, Herr Nadolny, and Signor Dino Grandi of Italy have been having a succession of interviews which so far merely approach the fringes of the problem. Preliminary skirmishes indicate that the powers are approaching the problem seriously and with determination to work out a compromise. But it is still too early to anticipate the terms of the formula which may eventually bridge the gap.

The decision to have D. Beneš coordinate the various plans will involve taking the draft convention and then seeing where the 54-odd proposals fit in. Some will come under the various headings of the convention itself, such as schemes for deducing the size of battleships or abolishing submarines. But others will not fit into the convention and will necessarily be attached as annexes or alternatives. The task of Dr. Beneš will not be simple, but on his framework the course of succeeding weeks depends.

**Marshals of Public Opinion**

Perhaps women's organizations will be disappointed by the conference's first decision not to establish their committee. Certainly their representatives at Geneva had longed to share in the actual deliberations of the Conference. But women like Dr. Mary E. Woolley and Mrs. Corbett Ashby, who sit on delegations and realize that official position and responsibility are necessary to actual participation in the conference, strongly support the decision taken.

Women's organizations are advised to stick to their normal function of working through public opinion, of educating national viewpoints back home and of bringing their ideas to the conference.

Delegates like Mr. Hugh S. Gibson of the United States applaud the results of the experiment of having women on their delegations. As spokesmen pointed out in private discussion, the work of peace isn't the monopoly of either sex. Dr. Woolley and Mrs. Corbett Ashby alike have already been invaluable to Mr. Gibson and Sir John Simon in Geneva for many important reasons. Not the least is the fact that they act as liaison officers between delegations and various women petitioners who are here in numbers. It is safe to say no important conference in the future will be without women delegates.

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*Amusements*

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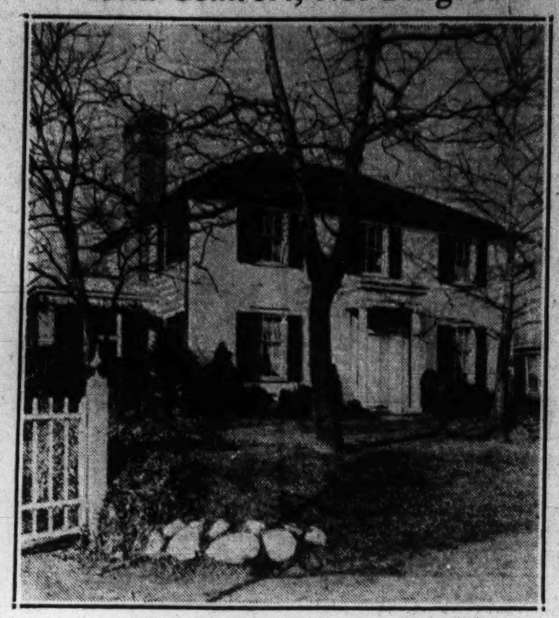

Dwight James Baum, Architect, Riversdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

RESIDENCE OF DR. FRANCIS COLLINS, FIELDSTON, N. Y.

# Imports of Coal Increase at Ports On North Atlantic

Foreign coal imports at north Atlantic seaports have increased materially in recent years and sales contracts for 300,000 tons of French Indo-China coal have been negotiated for delivery to various points in the United States during 1932.

The first such shipment will come to Boston from Port Campna, near Haipong, some 12,000 miles from Boston, on the steamer Saint Quentin, said to be the first such coal ever brought to the United States. Some shipments have been made to Canadian ports during the last few months, however. The Saint Quentin is bringing 5700 tons of anthracite which is free of duty and is due at Boston about March 10. This coal is described as high grade and is popular in Japan and other Far Eastern markets.

Boston has become port of entry for coal from many parts of the world. Welsh, Scottish, Polish, Russian, Dutch and German coals and cokes have been brought to this port and find a ready market. The large imports of Welsh coal are said to be partially responsible for retaining American coal on the free list of Great Britain, in its recent adoption of a tariff.

Receipts of foreign anthracite at New England points in 1931 totaled 569,599 tons, according to the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life. Of this total 305,495 tons came from the United Kingdom, delivered as follows: Massachusetts, 207,404 tons; Rhode Island, 70,979 tons, and Maine and New Hampshire, 16,977 tons. Russian coal was received to the extent of 216,990 tons, of which 130,283 tons came to Massachusetts, 38,481 tons to Rhode Island, 35,991 tons to Maine and New Hampshire, and 12,235 tons to Connecticut.

### Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mildred T. Griffis, Vergennes, Vt.
Don Ragan, Boston, Mass.
W. Allard Smith, Boston, Mass.
William H. Henry, Boston, Mass.
Warren K. Ross, Boston, Mass.
J. Minot Fowler, Boston, Mass.
G. S. Tughes, Boston, Mass.
Mark de B. Rafallovich, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Earle C. Hazelwood, Medford, Mass.
Anthony J. Ignatovish, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Lucy E. Doe, Brockton, Mass.
Derby Witherell, Brockton, Mass.
Mrs. Mattie Witherell, Brockton, Mass.
Frank R. Stewart, Lexington, Mass.
Mrs. M. E. Thayer, Brookline, Mass.

**MELLON EN ROUTE SOUTH**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, newly selected Ambassador to Great Britain, left Wednesday for Augusta, Ga., where he plans to spend two weeks before he sails for London to fill his new post.

*Restaurants*

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# EASTERN HOUSE DIVIDES HONORS WITH WESTERN

## Better Homes Awards Go to New York and California Owners

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON—The two sides of the continent are represented by the architects just awarded gold medals by Better Homes in America in its annual search for the best designed small houses.

Mr. Winchton L. Risley of Los Angeles, Calif., was awarded the medal in the one-story class and Mr. Dwight James Baum of Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, New York, in the two-story class. Competition was open to houses of a story-and-a-half but the jury awarded no gold medal in this group.

The medal was designed by Mr. Gutzon Borglum and was presented to Better Homes in America by Mrs. William Brown Meloney of New York, founder of the better homes movement. Presentation will probably take place here later in the year.

The jury, composed of a group of architects appointed by the American Institute of Architects, selected the home of Miss Stella Smith of Palos Verdes, Calif., designed by Mr. Risley, as the best of the one-story class and the home of Mr. Francis Collins of Fieldston, New York, designed by Mr. Baum, as the best in the two-story class.

The competition was open to houses completed between 1926 and 1930. The jury reported that the submissions as a whole were of a distinctly higher standard than those submitted in the first competition held in 1930.

The winning design in the two-story class was selected, the jury said, because it represented "a direct approach to the problem through simple means and skillful handling of proportions, resulting in a house combining dignity and a homelike character." Mr. Risley's design that won the gold medal in the one-story class presented "a simple and altogether charming solution of the problem."

### Japan Wins 500 Yds. In One-Day Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

tension of operations beyond the 20 kilometers. Japanese officials insist that they do not intend operations beyond the area indicated in General Uyeda's ultimatum.

### Tokyo Denies Connection Between 9 Power Treaty And Armament Question

*By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO, Feb. 25—The Japanese Government is apparently more confident in Congress's reluctance to authorize drastic action toward Japan than alarmed at Mr. Stimson's statement of his policy. Though the press is giving prominence to his letter, of which, incidentally, one version is considerably distorted, editorial comment is reserved until tomorrow morning.

Meanwhile government circles seem unperturbed, indicating that the past month's barrage of notes and statements has engendered imperviousness. The Foreign Office opines that public reaction will be largely dependent on the manner in which the Government comments, and therefore is not saying anything likely to irritate.

However, it objects to the statement on several grounds; it asserts that Mr. Stimson is gravely mistaken about what happened at Washington, claiming that the naval agreement and the Nine Power treaty are absolutely independent, the former having been completed before the latter was negotiated. It reiterates Japanese insistence that the present conflict is not violating the Nine Power treaty, being entirely similar to American and British action in the Nanking affair of 1927, though on a larger scale.

According to the Japanese view when the powers undertook in 1922 to respect China's integrity and sovereignty, they meant that they would respect them when existent. Though China has been allowed 10 years, the chaos has only increased. Therefore Japan rejects the American interpretation and insists that non-interference in China at present is both unwise and impossible, especially because Japanese interests are menaced.

Regardless of the truth, this is what Japanese of all ranks firmly believe. They deny vehemently that Japan does not sympathize with the American point of view, but affirm that it differs regarding the best manner of displaying sympathy.

Many Japanese feel that a foreign blockade is approaching, which feeling seems to strengthen the determination to face the vicissitudes, rather than be humbled into changing the nation's attitude toward China.

The better elements, while realizing that the situation is serious, are confident that the American Senate will not allow the public to be stampeded into what is tantamount to war and stoutly insist that Japan has not done anything warranting a blockade.

Manchurian reports indicate that the eradication of the bandits and the formation of a new government are proceeding simultaneously, the former centering upon a campaign in the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, the latter registering the executive committee's approval of the constitution which bears striking resemblance to the Japanese Constitution.

The Chief Executive, an office to be filled by Henry Pu Yi, former Emperor, will be responsible to the people. Should it be impossible to convene the legislative Yuan, he is empowered to issue mandates with the approval of the Privy Council. He will declare war, make peace, and conclude treaties. The whole document is very conventional, leaving possible innovations to the Manchurian, governments by later legislative action.

### Powers Protest Japan's Use of Foreign Quarter For Landing Its Troops

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 — Dispatches from Tokyo this morning state that the governments of Great Britain, Italy, France and the United States have entered a protest with the Foreign Office against the landing of Japanese reinforcements at the International Settlement at Shanghai. And further, that the request has been made that Japanese warships should be moved farther down the stream in order that shells fired from Chinese guns should not fall in the Settlement.

While this report is unconfirmed, it is reported by the State Department that the American Ambassador to Japan has already been authorized to join the other powers in such a protest.

No attempts to concentrate military forces along the Manchurian border have been made by the Soviet Government, according to reliable information received here from the Far East. Considerable rolling stock of the Chinese Eastern Railway, including locomotives, is reported to have been shipped to Siberia, from where they have not been returned. Shipments of soya beans are also reported.

From Shanghai comes word that various observers who visited the Kiangwan front state that the Japanese have suffered heavy casualties, which they have attempted to minimize in their official communiqués.

Gen. Tsai Tin-kai, the Chinese commander, has stated that his losses since the beginning of the Japanese offensive have been about 1700. Previous to the recent Japanese offensive, the losses had amounted to 500, making a total of approximately 2200.

Admiral M. M. Taylor, U. S. N., commander-in-chief, United States Asiatic Fleet, reporting to the Navy Department, states that the commanding officer of the Italian cruiser Libia has received an apology from the Chinese military commander at Shanghai, General Tsai, and has stated that he considers the incident relative to a Chinese shell hitting the Libia closed.

### Chinese Regain Kiangwan In Quick Counter-Attack

SHANGHAI, Feb. 25 (AP)—Hammered all day long by a terrific Japanese bombardment, the Chinese army in the Kiangwan sector swarmed out of its trenches tonight, launched a surprising counter-attack, and won back nearly all the ground it had lost during the day.

At nightfall Kiangwan was still holding out.

**NEBRASKA POWER CO.**

Nebraska Power Company reports for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1931, net income of $2,397,230 after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with $2,179,303 in 1930.

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# BOYCOTT MOVE AGAINST JAPAN GAINS SUPPORT

## Committee Announces 5000 Signatures Added to Plea to Congress

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—The American Committee on the Far East Crisis announced 5000 new signatures to the petition calling on Congress for United States concurrence in a world boycott against Japan, in a statement by Mr. Raymond T. Rich, head of the commitee and director of the World Peace Foundation, yesterday. The petition was initiated by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and the original signatories included Mr. Newton D. Baker.

The additional indorsements, Mr. Rich said, were by civic leaders in all sections of the country and by economists familiar with conditions in the Far East.

"It is difficult," commented Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, "to imagine a situation that would justify an international boycott more than that created by Japan's present activities in Shanghai. If the world is to permit a military faction like that now in control of Japan to accomplish its purposes by running amuck in defiance of treaty obligations, and in the face of the protest of the whole world, there is little hope for progress in disarmament and for progress in the world peace movement for a long time to come."

Mr. Taylor Dennett, one-time historical adviser of the State Department and an expert on Far Eastern affairs, wrote the committee:

"Japan, by ignoring her solemn obligations under both the Nine-Power treaty and the Kellogg pact, threatens to destroy all that modern civilization has won for the pacific settlement of international disputes. Prompt employment of economic sanctions, provided the League is ready to use them, is worth trying."

Dr. F. W. Taussig, economist of Harvard University, said:

"The world faces a great crisis. The whole structure painfully erected for peace by ourselves and by other nations is in danger of collapse. Economic pressure is the only available remedy. It means not war, but a forceful step for the maintenance of peace."

All members of the Rockefeller Institute, headed by Dr. Theobald Smith, director emeritus, have signed the petition, Mr. Reich said.

The name of Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, does not appear on the list of the faculty of that university indorsing the petition, and it was learned that in these quarters there was an opinion that such a boycott was tantamount to a declaration of war and that it was advisable for the United States to stay clear of the Sino-Japanese embroglio.

### Members of Brown Add Voices to Boycott Plea

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26—A memorial urging that the United States unite with other world nations in enforcing an economic boycott against Japan, was sent to President Hoover on Feb. 6 by 52 members of the faculty and others connected with Brown University, it was learned last night.

The memorial, in part, says: "We . . . believe that, if the available facts justify the conclusion that Japan has committed an act of aggression against the Nine Power Treaty and the Pact of Paris, the United States should join with the other nations of the world in enforcing against Japan an economic and financial boycott, which would involve the prohibition of export of arms and munitions to Japan, and, in general, the severance of all trade and financial relations with that country."

# Codfish Vies With Veery in Choice Of State 'Bird' for Massachusetts

Sometimes legislators are flippant; at other times the dividing line between dignity and humor is so closely drawn that entertainment develops, such as was furnished at a legislative hearing yesterday, when the "veery" and the "codfish" were both mentioned as candidates for state bird.

After it had been pointed out that Massachusetts was one of only six states in the country without a bird to advertise as typically representative of the State, the codfish was jogged into prominence when one legislator said he always thought that popular New England tidbit was the state bird.

Not to be outdone, Mr. Winthrop Packard, of the Audubon Society, replied that if the codfish would sprout wings and take to flight, he, for one, would indorse the codfish as the state bird. But until such a phenomenon actually took place, his choice would stand with the veery, he added.

After all, another legislator offered, everyone knows what the codfish looks like, but few ever saw a veery. Since one of the chief objectives of women's clubs seeking to name a state bird is the education of the public to the economic value of birds, the opportunity was not lost here to describe the veery.

In the first place, about 20 per cent of the veery's food is composed of destructive insects, it was explained. Another name for the veery is the Wilson's thrush. It is about one-fourth smaller than a robin, slightly smaller than the wood thrush, olive brown in color, and resides in the northeastern United States and Canada westward to the plains. His "will-o-the-wisp" song carries the sweetness and wildness of the woodlands.

Then, too, there was some difference of opinion as to whether or not the veery or the Plymouth Rock hen was more useful. The goose was also mentioned. But some bird should be named, Mr. Harris Reynolds, of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, insisted, and the veery, he said, would do as well as any. Moreover, he added, it was a chance for the Legislature to pass a bill which would require no appropriation, not even to feed the bird.

Finally, it was decided that if the other birds offered no objections, the veery would be "seriously" considered as the state bird.

### CANADIAN LINE PLANS EXCURSIONS

Canadians, Americans and Bermudians are to become better acquainted as the result of nine popular excursions which the Canadian National Steamships announced today for March and April. Each excursion will start from Boston on the steamer Prince Henry, the first leaving this port March 4 and the others each week thereafter. The Prince Henry is to call at Saint Georges instead of Hamilton, and passengers have the use of the ship as a hotel while at Bermuda. A new low rate has been announced.

**DR. LEGNANI ACCEPTS**

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 25 (AP)—Dr. Mateo Legnani accepted the portfolio of Minister of Interior yesterday to succeed Dr. Jose Ghigliani, who recently resigned.

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# Lighting Engineer And Architect Are Urged to Coöperate

Coöperation of the architect and the illuminating engineer was urged by Mr. Harold Field Kellogg, of the American Institute of Architects, at the Boston Architectural Club last night. The architect should design buildings with a view to the lighting problems, he explained. These two factors—lighting and architecture—are, in his opinion, effectively coordinated in the steamship Bremen, and in the foyer of the Empire State Building in New York.

He divided lighting into two kinds—aspect lighting which is light thrown into an interior or exterior, and prospect, which is lighting from within, whereby the object defines itself. The essential attainment in all lighting is, he said, to retain the true design, mass and character of the building lighted. To do this to an exterior, light must fulfill the function of the sun, and buildings must be seen as in the daylight. Buildings under floodlights must fade into shadows where daytime shadows naturally would fall, the buildings must not, as so many do, appear flat and one-dimensional in the light, he said. He illustrated by means of a setback skyscraper, which under garish lighting had had its setbacks erased and its façade flattened. Shadows would have saved it, he indicated.

Quality of light is essential for the interior, he said. Concealed, indirect lights in the cornices or elsewhere are increasingly employed in modern lighting, that would escape distortion of the architecture and ceilings that shock the eye with light, he continued. Lantern slides of swimming pools illuminated through glass mosaic floors and ballrooms likewise lighted from the floor with moving colored lights, were used to emphasize the present-day mediums of the illuminating engineers.

**LIQUOR BILLS PASSED**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26 (AP)—The House yesterday passed in concurrence the Republican liquor bills which repeal the Sherwood State Enforcement Act, but provide for liquor enforcement under a revised nuisance act, and define intoxicating liquor as that containing more than 3 per cent of alcohol by weight.

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# DOLE FORESEEN AS SUBSTITUTE PLAN IN CANADA

## Relief Works System Held to Be Failure—Change Is Probable

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Feb. 26 — Direct relief, or a "dole," will in all probability displace the present policy of "unemployment relief work," in effect since September, 1930, according to authoritative sources.

The system of providing employment by the building of public works and sharing the expense with municipalities and provinces has broken down, both financially and as regards results obtained. Figures from the Department of Labor make this startlingly clear.

A conservative estimate of the unemployed and their families would be 750,000. The Relief Act of 1930 provided 7,320,000 man days' work. This was divided among 332,000 people, giving each only about 23 days' work. It could have given work only to 25,000 people for a full year.

The cost for this relief was $70,570,000, of which the Government put up about $15,000,000. The 1931 act practically repeats the story, except that because of increasing inability of municipalities and provinces to bear the burden the Government is billed for more than $30,000,000.

Thus in the 18 months that the Bennett Government has been in power $150,000,000 has been spent on unemployment relief, $50,000,000 by the Dominion, as compared with less than $2,000,000 by the Dominion in the previous nine years. With a continuation of the present system it is foreseen that the municipalities would shortly go bankrupt and the provinces would be so seriously embarrassed that the full burden must fall upon Ottawa.

While the dole system has hitherto been decried as destructive of morale and initiative it is being forced upon the authorities' attention that the cost of direct relief would be considerably less. Now at a cost of $10, a man receives a day's work and $3. In some centers it has been proved that a single man can be fed for as little as 12 cents a day. In Winnipeg about 40,000 people are receiving direct relief at a cost to the city of around $70,000 a week, or less than $2 per person.

If this system were extended to the 750,000 unemployed it would cost Canada about $1,300,000 a week, or $67,000,000 a year, or less than it now costs to provide half the people 22 days' work, or than has been spent the last two winters on relief work. This of course is leaving clothing and other necessities out of the picture.

Unless conditions improve materially or public opinion refuses to condone such a change it seems that the dole, condemned by Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, in his pre-election speeches, will be adopted.

### British Columbia Plans Work, Not Dole, for Idle

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VICTORIA, B. C.—Under an entirely new system of unemployment relief adopted in British Columbia, the Government will pay $30 a month to married men for working on roads. Unmarried men will receive $7.50 a month and their board and lodging in government camps and all men who are employed in administering this scheme will be paid $17.50 a month and their board.

From now on virtually all charity or doles to men able to work will be stopped. Some 10,000 men will benefit from the new arrangement.

This program is separate from work carried on by municipalities to assist their residents. In return for its expenditures of about $500,000 a month, the Government will secure a vast improvement to its roads which it could not afford otherwise. This work will be done at a fraction of the ordinary cost, and half the total expense will be paid by the Federal Government.

## WEATHER

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Partly cloudy and continued warm tonight and Saturday; moderate south to west winds; minimum temperature tonight near 36.

**Massachusetts:** Partly cloudy tonight and slightly warmer on coast; Saturday partly cloudy.

**Maine:** Cloudy tonight, preceded by snow in north and east portions; slightly warmer in north and east portions; Saturday partly cloudy and slightly warmer in north portion.

**New Hampshire:** Partly cloudy and slightly warmer tonight; Saturday partly cloudy.

**Vermont:** Partly cloudy tonight; slightly warmer in south portion; Saturday partly cloudy.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Partly cloudy tonight; Saturday fair and not much change in temperature.

**Atlantic coast north of Sandy Hook:** Fresh south shifting to southwest winds over north portion, and fresh to strong southwest over south portion; weather somewhat overcast tonight, followed by partly cloudy on Saturday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City. | 46 | 46 | Montreal .... | 20 | 22 |
| Bismarck .... | 46 | 52 | Nantucket ... | 36 | 36 |
| Boston ..... | 36 | 32 | New Orleans. | 58 | 70 |
| Buffalo ..... | 38 | 50 | New York ... | 42 | 42 |
| Calgary ..... | 36 | 54 | Norfolk, Va.. | 44 | 60 |
| Charleston .. | 53 | 64 | North Platte. | 32 | 66 |
| Chicago .... | 38 | 66 | Philadelphia. | 38 | 40 |
| Cincinnati .. | 52 | 66 | Phoenix,Ariz. | 50 | 80 |
| Denver ..... | 38 | 62 | Pittsburgh .. | 52 | 58 |
| Eastport, Me. | 26 | 26 | Portland,Me. | 32 | 32 |
| Hatteras .... | 54 | 60 | Raleigh ..... | 48 | 64 |
| Honolulu,T.H. ... | 78 | | St. Louis ... | 50 | 72 |
| 7p.m.Feb.25 | 78 | .. | St. Paul .... | 32 | 50 |
| Helena,Mont. | 48 | 54 | Salt Lake City | 34 | 46 |
| Huron, S. D.. | 38 | 44 | San Francisco | 54 | 74 |
| Jacksonville. | 50 | 66 | Seattle ..... | 56 | 58 |
| Kansas City. | 46 | 72 | Tampa ..... | 52 | 68 |
| Key West ... | 74 | 84 | Washington . | 36 | 52 |
| Los Angeles . | 62 | 82 | Wichita,Kan. | 42 | 68 |
| Memphis .... | 54 | 68 | Williston,N.D. | 48 | 50 |
| Miami, Fla. . | 62 | 80 | | | |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 26.
B—Maximum Feb. 25.

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday 2:33 p. m., Saturday 2:54 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:59 p. m.

# New Paramount Theater in Boston Formally Opens

The new Paramount Theater in Washington Street was formally opened last night with a brilliant première performance. Many notables attended including Gov. Joseph B. Ely and leading officials of the Paramount-Publix theater interests. Loudspeakers carried the voices of speakers to crowds outside the floodlit building and over New England radio networks.

The new Paramount is outstanding in construction and equipment which is designed primarily to facilitate the sound effects in talking pictures.

Added police details checked the eager press of bystanders as automobiles bearing guests paused at the entrance. It was estimated that 1800 persons were there as specially invited guests or as patrons willing to pay $5 a seat to witness the spectacle of Paramount's première. As distinguished personages arrived they paused in the lobby long enough to speak into a radio microphone.

Governor Ely spoke briefly. Mr. James Roosevelt, son of the Governor of New York, followed with a few remarks. Movie cameras clicked out yards of film and news photographers' flashlights blazed away as prominent people came within range. Leading city officials, members of the Governor's Council, representatives of the military area commanders stood out in the throngs. Mayors of municipalities for miles around came to the opening. Mr. Jesse L. Lasky, vice-president of Paramount, headed a group of company officials.

# Harvard Enrolls From World Area

This year's geographical distribution of students attending Harvard University shows representation from every state in the United States and from 46 foreign countries or United States possessions.

Banking the states according to their representatives, Massachusetts leads by a large margin with New York second, Pennsylvania third, Ohio fourth, New Jersey fifth, and California sixth. Connecticut has moved up from eighth place to seventh, dislodging Illinois; Missouri has become ninth from eleventh, and Michigan and Maine are tied for tenth.

Three of the 46 foreign countries and United States possessions on the list are newcomers, Abyssinia, Peru and the Virgin Islands; ten of last year's list have dropped out. Canada leads as usual, China is second, Hawaii third, England fourth, France fifth, Japan sixth, Porto Rico seventh, India eighth, and Germany ninth.

## Steps in the Construction of Christian Science Publishing House

INGENIOUS METHODS USED BY CONTRACTORS
Upper Left—Building Wooden Forms for Concrete Foundation Wall.
Upper Right—Interlocked Steel Sheeting Holding Up Embankment.
Lower—Net of Steel Rods to Reinforce Basement Slabs.

# LINKS OF STEEL TO BIND WALLS OF 'BUILDING B'

## Work on Publishing House Carried Along With Quick Precision

Streams of freshly mixed concrete flowing through chutes at a rate of approximately 30 cubic yards per hour are filling in the great network of reinforcing steel and forming the basement slabs and wall foundations of the new Christian Science Publishing House in Boston.

Already, at the Falmouth Street end of the site, the location of what will be known as B building, more than two-thirds of the total number of necessary footings have been laid.

These footings are reinforced concrete blocks extending down into the gravel layer and upon which will rest the foundations for the new building.

On many of these have been placed the reinforced concrete piers which, though they vary in depth according to the varying gravel strata, all rise to a common level. On these piers rest the basement slabs upon which will be placed later the waterproof flooring for the building.

**Presses Require Great Solidity**

These slabs are 32 inches thick at the B building section of the structure. Such thickness is necessary because of the great weight of the Monitor newspaper presses to be located in that section of the building. Slabs in other parts of the edifice will be about 16 inches thick. To date, approximately one-third of the slabs in B building have been poured.

Extending from a point at Clearway and Dalton Streets around to the cement mixer directly opposite The Mother Church edifice on Falmouth Street, a wooden wall has been erected. This will serve as the outside form for the reinforced concrete foundation wall of the building.

At various positions on it, wall ties, or steel rods about 12 inches long, have been placed with lag screws. These will hold in position a second similar wooden wall for the inside of the form.

**Wall of Interlocked Steel**

When the foundation wall is completed, the space between it and the street will be filled in with earth dug from other parts of the site.

The wall of interlocked steel sheeting, or piling, which has been driven into the ground for nearly the entire length of the building area along Clearway Street and a portion near the Massachusetts Avenue end of the Norway Street side, is designed to support the street until the concrete foundation wall has been completed.

It was not necessary, however, to drive pilings along Falmouth Street and certain positions of Norway Street where the rock and brick foundations of former buildings were found sufficient for the purpose. When the foundations are completed, the same machine which has driven the piling into the earth with steam pressure will reverse the process and draw it out.

The gasoline motor-operated shovel is digging its way gradually toward Massachusetts Avenue and the large building in which the offices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, formerly were located.

The Christian Science Reading Room, which was located on the ground floor of the office building, has been removed and will open in its new quarters at Massachusetts Avenue and Norway Street on or about April 1.

**Wellpoint System Successful**

The wellpoint system, used to drain the land in the building site, has worked so successfully that engineers have found it possible to remove a few of the wellpoints here and there and to drive them into the section along Norway and Clearway streets toward Massachusetts Avenue.

When these have been connected to the main header pipes and the pumps, they will be sufficient to drain that section of land in order to insure dry working conditions until the concrete foundations and waterproof flooring have been completed.

# RULE IS SOUGHT TO KEEP MAILS OUT OF POLITICS

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—A request to President Hoover to order restoration of the rule which required that in all cases appointments of postmasters must go to the candidate heading the eligible list was contained in the fiftieth annual report of the council of the National Civil Service Reform League last night at the opening session of the fiftieth annual convention.

The order would terminate the use of presidential postmasterships as "virtual spoils of the party in power," and until this is done "it is idle to talk about efficient management of the Post Office Department," the report said.

"The Post Office Department is a business institution; it has no political policies to determine," it continued. "The department's deficit has increased greatly in recent years. A large part of this deficit would undoubtedly be reduced if the department were not misused by the politicians."

The report commended President Hoover, Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, and the Civil Service Commission for the issuance of an executive order on Feb. 2, 1932, amending the civil service rules by eliminating the special exceptions from competitive examination of so-called "confidential" positions in the Department of Justice and substituting a limited list of positions specifically excepted.

"Although the executive order still includes a large number of positions which could properly be filled by competitive tests, nevertheless it is a decided improvement and marks a distinctly important step forward," it added.

# Wet Bloc in House Seeks to Compel Vote on Dry Issue

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Whether House wets will secure their much-desired record vote on a straight prohibition issue this session of Congress hung in the balance today as it remained to be seen whether they could secure 145 signatures to a petition.

The House today had 115 names affixed to their petition which would automatically result in a vote on the question of whether the House would take up the Beck-Linthicum prohibition referendum measure.

Drys have long conceded their opponents more than 150 votes, and the latter claim at least 190 in this Congress. However, there is considerable doubt in some quarters that 145 signatures will be found, due to the reluctance of Democratic leaders and others to inject the prohibition issue into legislation at this time when they consider economic measures of more vital importance.

Wets in both parties, ignoring this desire to keep prohibition in the background, decided to make use of a parliamentary device known as the discharge rule. Under its provisions any bill which a committee fails to report out can be brought before the House if 145 signatures can be secured to a petition to this effect.

**ADMIRAL BYRD ELECTED**

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd was one of nine directors elected to the board of the American Arbitration Association Wednesday. The others were Mr. Robert E. Allen, Mr. James S. Carson, Mr. Ralph Colin, Miss Natalie Hays Hammond, Mr. D. R. McLennan, Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, Mr. Chester D. Pugsley and Mr. Arthur H. Sulzberger.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard Club of Boston: Concert by Harvard Instrumental Clubs, clubhouse, Commonwealth Avenue, 8:30.

Jordan Hall: Concert by Simmons Glee Club, Mr. David Blair McClosky, director, 8.

Harvard University: Showing of talking film in French, "Marius," auspices French talking films committee and University Film Foundation, Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue, 8:15.

Field and Forest Club: Leap Year dance and bridge, Hotel Kenmore, 8:15.

Boston Ethical Society: Dinner; subject, "The Renewed Challenge of Prohibition." Mr. Herbert C. Parsons presiding; Miles Standish Hotel, 30 Bay State Road, 6:30.

Concert and dance, auspices Boston University Musical Clubs, Mr. Walter Smith, soloist, Hotel Bradford, 8:15.

Women's City Club of Boston: Talk on "Drawings by the Old Masters," by Miss Agnes Morgan, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 8:15.

Junior supper dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10.

American Physical Society and Optical Society of America: Dinner meeting, speaking program and presentation of Frederick Ives Medal to Prof. Theodore Lyman of Harvard, Parker House, 6:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Open recreation night, swimming, bowling, roller skating, community singing and other pastimes, 7 to 10.

**Music**

Jordan Hall—Simmons Glee Club, 8:15.

**Theaters**

Copley—"Handy Man," 8:30.
Shubert—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Two Hearts in Waltz Time," continuous from 1 to 11.
Hollis—"Elektra," 8:30.
Plymouth—"Happy Landing," 8:30.
Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Uncle Vanya," 8:30.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Foreign Policy Association: Luncheon discussion; subject: "Japanese Policy in China"; speakers: Mr. Roy H. Akagi, Japanese delegate, Institute of Pacific Relations Conference, 1929 and 1931; Mr. Chih Meng, Associate Director, China Institute in America; Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Editorial Board, The Christian Science Monitor; Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe, Harvard University; Prof. Manley O. Hudson, presiding; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

American Physical Society, and Optical Society of America; Meeting, lecture, "Anomalies in the Behavior of Solids Under Pressure," by Prof. P. W. Brigham, Harvard Physics Department; Pierce Hall, Harvard University, morning.

Presentation of "Mr. Punch's Puppets," benefit Concord Academy unemployment fund and North Bennet Street Industrial School, Concord Academy, 4.

Lecture, Salon Français, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 3.

Program of motion pictures, benefit of Children's Mission to Children, Exeter Street Theater, 10:30, preceded by half hour of organ music by Mr. Ralph E. Stephens.

Mount Holyoke Club of Boston: Meeting and birthday celebration for Miss Mary Lyons, with reports and entertainment, College Club, Commonwealth Avenue, 2:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club: South Station, 1:40 for Birds Hill.

Field and Forest Club: North Station, 1:41 for Waltham Highlands.

Brookline Bird Club: South Station, 1:35 train to Atlantic for Moon Island trip.

Harvard University: Showing of talking film in French, "Marius," Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2:30, 5:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion pictures, "Sundown Limited" and "Our Gang" comedy, lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

**Exhibitions**

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Monday from 9 to 4:30, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Rosa collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings, engravings by and after Turner, Washingtoniana. Contemporary Japanese paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by Philip Kappel.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—General exhibition by members. Through Feb. 27.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings of the American desert by George Elbert Burr. Portraits of Washington. Through Feb. 29.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 667 Boylston Street—Paintings by Romano.

R. C. Voss Galleries, 535 Boylston Street—Forty-third annual show of Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through March 5.

Grace Horne's Gallery—Photographs by Joseph H. Hall Jr. Through Feb. 27.

Copley Gallery, 163 Newbury Street—Drawings and sculpture by George Demetrios. Through Feb. 27.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Etchings by Liva Kadar and Washington portraits.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by Abby White Howells.

Scharvee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General Print Show.

The Studio Workshop, 85 Myrtle Street—Prints by Gauguin, Picsasso, Matisse, Laurencin. Through March 12.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

**RECALLS 400 EMPLOYEES**

Pullman Car & Manufacturing Corporation has recalled about 400 employees to its Chicago shops to do the air reconditioning work ordered by several railroads.

# PRINTED PICTURE TRACED THROUGH THE CENTURIES

## Librarians Hear Another Talk Upon Trends in Book Making

Graphic processes from the early, crude wood blocks down to the present photographic reproducing systems were described last night by Mr. Louis A. Holman of Holman's Print Shop, Boston. This was the fourth of a series of lectures on "Trends in Modern Book Making" sponsored by the Special Libraries Association of Boston in the Boston University School of Education.

The first known printed pictures, Mr. Holman explained, were on playing cards, printed from crudely cut wood blocks and colored by the use of stencils. The first book illustrations were illuminated manuscripts made by monks, while the earliest engravings, other than the cards, were attempts to copy these illuminations. But playing cards and not the pictures of saints made printing popular, the speaker stated. On the other hand, the saint picture, he said, inspired the engravers and artists to better work.

The earliest dated print, marked 1418, comes from Belgium, he said. But one is still in the dark as to the origin of wood engraving though it was used in China long before it sprang up in Europe.

Many countries claim the invention of engraving, Mr. Holman declared, but in some form, undoubtedly, it goes back to prehistoric times. The engraved print probably came into existence through the desire of the artist to have some permanent record of his metal engraving, he explained. This was accomplished by placing black ink in the engraved lines and pressing dampened paper against it. This, Mr. Holman believes, was the origin of the intaglio plate, known today as etching, steel engraving and mezzotint.

Great improvement came to the wood-cutting process, the speaker explained, when Thomas Bewick of England devised a method of drawing directly upon the end of the wood. Then with a fine graver, the whole design was engraved in the logical, simple free manner known as white line cutting. Though there developed from this a fine school of engravers, gradually they turned to imitating the technique of steel engraving and etching because few artists knew how to draw upon wood, Mr. Holman said.

"During the 1860's the art of making facsimile engravings on wood reached its height both in England and America, but the work produced in this period finally became not only intensely prolific, but very monotonous, Mr. Holman said. This caused the public to turn to a new discovery; the application of photography to wood-engraving and illustration generally. This resulted in a greater freedom on the part of the artist, and out of it came the half-tone process."

# MITRANY ENGAGED FOR DODGE LECTURES

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26—The Dodge Lectures on the Responsibilities of Citizenship, founded at Yale in 1900 by William E. Dodge of New York City, will be given this year by Mr. David Mitrany, British writer on international politics, and visiting professor in European government and international relations at Harvard University for 1931-32, it was announced here today.

His series of four lectures on the general subject of "The Progress of International Government" will include "International Government in Perspective"; "Realties in State Equality"; "Communal Organization of World Affairs"; and "Authority in the Modern State."

# Wool Association Of West Virginia Joins Corporation

The West Virginia Wool Association has affiliated with the National Wool Marketing Corporation, cooperative marketing agency for 35,000 wool growers of the United States, it is announced today at the Boston headquarters of the corporation. The West Virginia Association is to become a member unit of the United Wool Growers Association with headquarters and warehouses at Baltimore, Md.

Announcement of the new affiliation was made following a meeting of the executive committee of the West Virginia Wool Association at Clarksburg, Va., when the plan was approved.

In 1931, the West Virginia pool consisted of 286,000 pounds shipped by many wool growers. It is expected that in 1932, due to joining the national cooperative marketing movement, the amount will increase to more than 500,000 pounds, said Mr. J. Byron Wilson, general manager of the corporation. The National Corporation, with warehouses and offices at Boston, received about 225,000,000 pounds of wool and mohair in 1930 and 1931 and is now entering its third successful year.

Establishment of its own selling agency and other steps to simplify the cooperative marketing plan have aided in making the national system more effective than ever. Prof. E. L. Shaw of the University of West Virginia is to supervise the grading of the West Virginia wool at the Baltimore warehouses.

# Measure Asks Ban On Anti-Union Pact

Contracts under which employers bar employees from becoming members of labor organizations would be forbidden by proposed legislation passed in the House yesterday over an adverse committee report. A similar measure was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court last year. Proponents of the present bill argue that it is somewhat different from last year's proposals.

The House rejected the measure requiring teachers and professors in all public schools and institutions of learning to take oaths of allegiance to the flag at regular intervals. This bill had passed the Senate.

A large gathering appeared before the Legislative Committee on Cities yesterday to support the recommendations of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston that the Boston Board of Public Welfare be abolished and its duties transferred to a paid commission of two deputies. It was explained that the board was formed in 1772, when it had charge of only a small fund. In 1931 it was in charge of expenditures amounting to more than $6,000,000, it was pointed out. Because of the lack of organization in this department, the funds are not properly distributed, it was claimed. Attempts to protect funds of bank depositors by establishing central savings and cooperative banks gained impetus yesterday with the passage of two bills in the Senate.

**EDISON WILL CASE ENDS**

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 26 (AP)—Mr. William L. Edison, a son of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, announced yesterday that a settlement had been reached in the suit he had filed contesting a portion of his father's will.

# HARVARD PLANT IS INSPECTED BY PHYSICISTS

## Subjects Discussed Deal With Modern Tendencies in Research Work

Subjects of the American Physical and Optical Societies' convention, meeting at the Jefferson Laboratory today, dealt with many of the modern tendencies of physical research.

Following presentation of papers, the visitors were conducted through the new Harvard Research Laboratory of Physics, which, with the recent alterations in Jefferson and Cruft laboratories, has tripled the space available for original investigations in experimental and theoretical physics.

Favorable comments were made by the guests on the extensive and elaborate equipment of the new building, among which were the 100,000-volt storage battery, the Bridgman high pressure laboratory, spectroscopic equipment, and electric oscillation devices. In the Cruft and Jefferson laboratories the visitors were shown the new shops and the original laboratory of Prof. W. C. Sabine, where the science of architectural acoustics had its birth.

At luncheon the visitors were the guests of the university at Leverett House. Following this, they were conducted through the principal buildings of Harvard and given an opportunity to inspect the House Plan in actual operation.

A symposium of both societies on "Electronic Devices and Their Applications to Research with Special Reference to Radiation Sensitive Devices," was held in New Lecture Hall this afternoon. Tonight there will be a joint dinner at the Parker House in Boston, at which Dr. E. C. Crittenden, president of the Optical Society, will preside. At this occasion the Frederick Ives Medal will be presented to Prof. Theodore Lyman, of Harvard.

The three-day session will be concluded tomorrow with a lecture at 11 o'clock on "Anomalies in the Behavior of Solids Under Pressure."

The spectroscope is a master key which unlocks the doors to many realms of knowledge, Dr. Henry Norris Russell, director of the Observatory of Princeton University, declared before a joint gathering of the two societies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last night.

No sooner was it discovered, Dr. Russell said, than the composition of the heavenly bodies, previously unknowable, became an open book. All the stronger lines in the spectra of the sun and stars, and a host of the weaker ones, have been identified, he said, and the same atoms are present on earth and in the remotest nebulæ. Dr. Russell added that this is the most impressive of all proofs of the unity of nature. His listeners had previously inspected the new spectroscopic laboratory at Technology.

The speaker referred to the discovery of at least 10 of the elements on earth by spectroscopy and added that physicists had found their most accurate yardstick in such data. In the realm of atomic forces, Dr. Russell continued, spectroscopy has played a leading rôle. Through this means, he said, studies were carried on in the composition of molecules and atoms, and the behavior of the small structures on which all matter is based.


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# CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY FRANK BELL, C. S. B.

Mr. Frank Bell, C. S. B., of New York City, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Mr. George Shaw Cook, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

The purpose of these public lectures on Christian Science is not to entertain but to instruct. Their primary purpose is to acquaint those who are seeking correct information on the subject with some of the fundamental teachings of Christian Science and with some of the facts about its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy.

On page 345 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written (lines 7-9): "When the omnipotence of God is preached and His absoluteness is set forth, Christian sermons will heal the sick." The lecture to which we are about to listen will declare the omnipotence of God and will set forth His absoluteness. May we not, therefore, expect that it will heal? I am sure that having listened to the lecturer's message with attention and receptivity, we shall leave here tonight greatly benefited by what we have heard.

I am happy to present Mr. Frank Bell, of New York City, who is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church.

### The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

The Christianity of Jesus healed the sick and reformed the sinner. It was the "way" of salvation, or saving, from all forms of evil. Jesus said his way was universally available. All who "believed," understood, should do the works that he did. His early followers verified this assurance.

Christian Science today reinstates the Christianity which saves from sickness and sin. Through the discovery of Mary Baker Eddy Christian healing is restored to mankind. Now, as of old, all who accept it understandingly enjoy its blessed benefits.

Mrs. Eddy's discovery includes the scientific recognition of the fact that the healing and saving Christ, identical with what St. Paul called that "mind which was also in Christ Jesus," is everywhere and always present, at the door of every human heart, awaiting receptive acknowledgment.

Christian Science does not propose that reality shall be either ignored or changed. It aims to bring to light the actual nature and character of all things. As defined by its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, on page 585 of her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Christian Science is that "with which can be discerned the spiritual fact of whatever the material senses behold." The reality which is reflected all about us is misinterpreted by the physical senses.

What is needed is not to disregard or to alter reality but so to correct the sense of things that the fact rather than the error shall be revealed. Christian Science accomplishes this correction through prayer, through spiritualization of thought, through the cultivation of a state of mind that rejects false physical sense testimony and accepts the spiritual truth.

Jesus frequently said that his sense of things was different from that of materially minded persons. This is especially noticeable in connection with his healing work. Being spiritually minded, he saw the ten lepers as clean, ready to show themselves to the priest. He saw the paralytic by Bethesda pool as able to "arise and walk." No question appears to have occurred to him as to whether the two blind men could see; they were questioned only as to their belief. To him Lazarus and the daughter of Jairus were not dead but asleep. His statements on these and other like occasions show that he was conscious of the fact that through his immaculate spiritual understanding the physical sense evidence of evil was reversed and cast out. Such was the purity and strength of his realization that nothing but the good is true, that many earnest persons caught something of the "mind that was in Christ Jesus" and were lifted out of a sense of pain, deformity, sin, or lack. Not a fact was changed.

Jesus knew that the kingdom of heaven was "at hand," that it was a state of mind, and that one could be "instructed into" it, as he said.

The Christian Scientist, a follower of the Master, strives for that purity of heart which sees God, good, where impure material sense, impure because material, believes it sees that which is unlike good. In the degree that he succeeds in spiritualizing his thought he finds that this activity is fruitful of health and other abundances.

When Jesus declared, "She is not dead!" it is recorded that "they laughed him to scorn," as doubtless they did also when he uttered other denials of the so-called evidence of evil. The student of Christian Science may find something in his heart ridiculing his denial of physical sense testimony. But let him persist in his effort to affirm the truth and reject the error, as a matter of systematic mental practice, and he will feel the invigorating effect of the readjustment of his thoughts to conformity with the divine nature.

Jesus verified the prophecy of Isaiah that he should not judge according to "the sight of his eyes" or "the hearing of his ears," according to the material sense verdict. Since the time of Jesus the truth of being, in contradistinction to the human belief in evil, has not been uttered with anything like the courageous clearness with which Mrs. Eddy has set it forth in her many writings. The purity of her realization of the basic rightness of reality increasingly appears to the earnest student. Christian Scientists therefore rejoice to acknowledge her spiritual leadership.

### Life Spiritual, Not Material

The common belief about a man's life is that he lives within a physical body, that his identity is located inside a material structure of flesh and bones. How life got into the body, what keeps it there, how it is to get out, and where it is to go when it gets out, are subjects of much speculation and little assurance.

All human ills are associated with the sense of life in the flesh. Therein man is supposed to live a precarious life and to die an inevitable death; therein are his aches and pains, his fears and disappointments, his sinful habits, devastating appetites, illusive pleasures. The sorrows and sufferings from which mortals pray to be delivered all have to do directly or indirectly with the so-called corporeal, fleshly selfhood, including that which is called the mind within the body. Christian Science, concerned with the overcoming of human ills, that the inherent rightness of God's creation may appear, invites men to consider the reasonableness of the proposition that since discord is found only within the realm of physical sense, the way out of trouble lies through the taking on of a better sense. It is possible to do this in a perfectly natural way.

To hold to the belief that man lives inside of a material body one must well-nigh ignore the fact that actual life has not been found in the body. Each of the activities within the body can be truthfully described only as an effect of something else. If that something else were inside of the body it scarcely could have escaped detection by this time.

The situation is illumined by such statements as this from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, page 208: "You embrace your body in your thought, and you should delineate upon it thoughts of health, not of sickness." A moment's consideration makes it plain that we do embrace our material body in our thoughts. Therefore both we and our thoughts must be in fact outside of that body. One could not well be inside of that which he embraces. We contemplate our so-called physical selves from without, not from within.

If man does not really live in the flesh, then clearly he ought not to go on believing that he does. Inspired thought beckons us out of materiality. In Genesis we are assured that true man is the image and likeness of infinite Spirit. A psalm reminds us that we shall be satisfied when we awake in God's likeness, the likeness of Spirit. Isaiah urges, "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils: for wherein is he to be accounted of?" Jesus, commanding his followers to take no thought for the body, declares that real life, life eternal, is a state of mind, to know God aright. St. Paul, seeing that "they that are in the flesh cannot please God," advises Christians to cultivate a willingness "to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord." John, the Revelator, explains the possibility of beholding a new heaven and new earth, not material but spiritual, through mental purification.

Christian Science teaches and proves that to lift one's sense of identity and reality up out of the flesh into infinite Spirit promotes health and harmony. Thus Christian Science restores that which was lost, Christian healing.

Life was no mystery to Jesus. "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing," said he. The sick are healed and sinners are reformed through learning to look outside of the flesh for that true spiritual animation which alone is capable of maintaining the universe and all that is therein.

To the Master evidently it was clear that health is primarily a state of thought and only secondarily or incidentally a condition of body or matter. To him the sick were those "whom Satan hath bound," the Satan whom he described as "liar, and the father of it," a self-constituted lie or false sense, having "no truth" in it. Both the casting out of devils, sick, deluded beliefs, and the spiritual quickening of those who came to be healed were accomplished through the operating of the Mind that was in Christ Jesus, as St. Paul describes it. Those who were healed were those whose hearts were open to the regenerative influence of that mind or sense which perceived and reflected the absolute truth concerning God's creation.

### True Sense Versus False

The teachings of Christian Science coincide with the affirmations of the Scriptures that all things were made by God, that without Him was not anything made, that God saw, comprehended, creation in its entirety, and it was very good.

The Bible also avers that everything that was made not only was in the beginning perfect and complete, but is now and everlastingly will be perfect and complete. In the words of Ecclesiastes, "Whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor anything taken from it."

These declarations are true, not only because they appear in the Bible; they are true because they could not possibly be untrue. Reason and logic affirm the sublimely simple proposition that the intelligence and ability to create a universe imply the intelligence and ability to create it aright.

But while revelation and reason agree as to the unanswerable fact, human sense argues through a thousand daily experiences that discord, fear, sin, and disease, myriad forms and phases of evil, do exist, are a part of actuality; that creation, if it ever was good and right, was not sufficiently good and right to remain forever good and right.

There is conflict, in other words, between pure reason and human experience. Neither the unstable theories of material science, the blind hopes of superficial religion, nor the stupid forgetfulness of sensualism will solve this problem.

Fortunately, in all ages there have been prophets and seers who were not wholly deceived by the apparently overwhelming material sense testimony on the wrong side. In the nineteenth century a woman saw the incongruity between the truth of being and experiences of human life. She saw that perfect God and imperfect man could not both be true. Imperfection could not be real unless God, the creator of all, is its author. Imperfect creation could be the product only of imperfect creator. To her the question was clear-cut and unescapable. Her answer was such as would come from one who loved God whole-heartedly and pure-mindedly as did Mary Baker Eddy. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," page 113, she writes: "According to the Scripture, I find that God is true, 'but every (mortal) man a liar.'" The sense of things that denies the perfection of God and His creation is false.

When Mrs. Eddy learned that it is the physical senses which presume to take issue with God's perfection, she saw that it is the impressions of these senses which constitute what the Bible terms the "carnal mind," that "is enmity against God." If God's man is all right, the mind or sense which says that he is partly wrong is a lying mind, a false sense. Mrs. Eddy calls this false sense of things mortal mind, to distinguish it from immortal Mind, which latter is properly spelled with a capital M, for it is a true synonym for God. When Paul declared that salvation should be found in taking on the Mind that was in Christ Jesus, he knew that Jesus had repudiated the so-called mind or sense of things that accepted any evidence of reality in aught unlike the nature of God.

Mortal mind must be put off. Why? Because it is composed of that material sense which is unable to resist the temptation to believe that mindless, inert, nonintelligent matter has the capacity within itself to think, to act, to live; to believe that man, therefore, is not the image and likeness of God, Spirit, but is a physical mechanism. Mortal mind consists of the thoughts that it thinks. Therefore, as the Bible declares, "we wrestle not against flesh and blood." We are engaged in a warfare against wrong thinking. The true sense is spiritual and its fruits are the opposite of sin and death.

### Application Is Simple

"Become conscious for a single moment that Life and intelligence are purely spiritual,—neither in nor of matter,—and the body will then utter no complaints," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 14 of Science and Health. How is one to acquire that consciousness? By diligent right thinking. You are master of your thought, if you so choose. Your affairs, of body, mind, surroundings, are the coincident expression of your thought.

If you will begin, as a systematic daily mental practice, to contemplate the essential nature of God, as best you can conceive of Him, and definitely and in an orderly fashion to affirm in your thought the reality of God's nature; if you will in like manner systematically and persistently deny the essential reality of all that is unlike the nature of infinite Spirit; if you will do this not as a matter of vain repetition, but with an earnest striving to bring into this activity some degree of conscious realization of the actual presence and power of God, operating in and through you to bring into expression the essentials of His nature, you will find that, asking bread, you will not be given a stone.

You will find, if your experience does not differ from that of countless thousands of your fellow-men, that the setting into operation of these processes of Christianly scientific thinking will begin to be made manifest in most practical ways in your experience, in healing of sickness, overcoming of sin, mastery of lack, suppression of discord, elimination of fear. There is rich reward in taking your stand mentally on the side of the good God and His good creation.

There is in reality nothing the matter with God or His creation. The trouble is with our sense of things. We need to take on the Mind that was in Christ Jesus, which enabled him to say with absolute conviction, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." We need not merely to believe this theoretically, but to affirm it practically, to hurl it as a spiritual weapon against the arguments of imperfection, as did the Master.

The medicine of the Great Physician was denial of error and affirmation of truth. Those whose hearts opened to his teaching were mentally purified and stimulated, and the outward effects were manifest. By this purely spiritual process the sick were healed, the lame walked, the dumb spake, the blind saw, the dead were raised. And the method was always the same—the definite rule of imperfection denied, perfection affirmed. "He sent his word, and healed them." Here was such clear realization of the fact of perfection that mere belief in the supposition of imperfection faded out of consciousness.

The rediscovery of the Christ method of healing, the setting forth of the simple rule and method by which this healing may be accomplished, and the establishment of a church to protect her discovery for the benefit of mankind, these affirm, and will increasingly affirm, the greatness of Mary Baker Eddy. Through her pure love for God and man millions have been blessed with health, strength, abundance, joy, and peace, such as they had believed impossible.

This Science quickly verifies itself in the experience of the earnest student. It is like mathematics in that respect. A few simple applications of the very first rules will prove the Principle and inspire the confidence necessary to further progress. The rule of addition does not solve the higher mathematical problem, but does assure it. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy, is set forth the method by which the all-inclusive fact of being may be apprehended.

### The Overcoming of Lack

Christian Science heals poverty in the same manner that sickness and sin are healed, through "the renewing of the mind," as St. Paul puts it. Inspired writers repeatedly have asserted that thought adjusted to the divine nature will bear fruit "after its kind." Jesus gave the unfailing rule for success when he said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." This kingdom, the Master said, is "within you," and "at hand;" therefore the individual Christian has the right to feel that the essential completeness of reality is present, not absent, and only needs to be realized in order to be enjoyed.

A divinely intelligent and loving creator has not made a man to be impoverished any more than to be sick or sinful. Poverty, like disease and sin, involves a mistaken sense of God and His work. The evil quality of poverty is not that it makes men suffer but that it misrepresents God. The Christian aim in overcoming poverty, as in healing sickness and sin, is to the glory of God. Mere getting of money would not glorify God, but the demonstration of power over material things through spiritual understanding does "magnify the Lord." The writer of Genesis affirms that divine Spirit has given man dominion over earthly things. Jesus proved this to be true and said his followers should do likewise.

One who for many years had been distressingly limited in income or salary found himself trying vainly to use his early glimpses of Christian Science to enlarge the salary by some mysterious process. Finally he saw that what needed to be enlarged first was his understanding of man as God's image and likeness. It was his narrow, pinched sense of self that was bringing forth "after its kind" in his personal experience. Cultivating a larger and more spiritual concept of God and man, as he learned to do in a perfectly natural way through the teachings of Christian Science, he soon found this clarified vision reflected in his affairs. Men and things began to manifest an unmistakable tendency to help rather than to hinder. Unexpected opportunities appeared and unsuspected capacities came to light. Human relationships became more fruitful of good, after the manner of true brotherhood.

Christian Science cannot be used for the mere acquisition of money or other material things, but it is successfully employed to the overcoming of that abnormal sense of lack which is the result of ignorance of spiritual substance and which in turn bears fruit in human fear and poverty.

Mastery of materiality is the secret of wealth and health. It is the mastery that comes to light in daily experience through the Christianly scientific cultivation of spiritual-mindedness.

### Reality Brought to Light

Christian healing is becoming less mysterious to those who see, as men are increasingly seeing, that so-called material objects are objects in sense or thought, not outside of thought or sense, and that this is true of the individual object called a physical person and of the aggregated object called a person's affairs. Modern discovery and invention reveal a distinct trend away from many long-intrenched beliefs in the so-called substantial qualities of materiality. Liberated thought is being prepared to accept Mrs. Eddy's teaching, that "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all" (Science and Health, p. 468).

St. Paul did not require a laboratory in order to be convinced that the flesh, materiality, "cannot inherit the kingdom of God," that is, has no place in reality. He was sufficiently Christian to see that there could be no essential reality in that which does not conform to the simple logic that the creation of a good creator is good. It was this Christian purity of thought which enabled Paul to be a distinguished healer of the sick, after the manner of his great Master. His emphatic reminder to the Athenians that "we live, and move, and have our being" in God, in infinite Spirit, revealed a state of mind through which healing inspiration would naturally radiate to those who were suffering from the discordant effects of the belief that man lives in the unlikeness of Spirit, namely, in the flesh.

In the nineteenth century lived a woman whose love for God was so pure and true that she gladly accepted the divine commission to declare to this age the omnipresence of God's goodness and the consequent unreality of whatever is unlike the goodness of God. Mary Baker Eddy could not have discovered the Science of Christianity had she not been willing truly to follow him of whom it was prophetically said, "He shall not judge after the sight of his eyes, neither reprove after the hearing of his ears: . . . and he shall smite the earth with the rod of his mouth." A mere theory of Christianity might affirm the goodness of God and seek to ignore appearances to the contrary. The actual Science of Christianity must not only assert the goodness of God, but must "smite the earth" in proof of God's goodness, teaching its adherents how to reverse the suggestions of physical sense, which otherwise would deny that the cause of reality is either wise or good.

### The Nature of Evil

There need be no perplexity in regard to Mrs. Eddy's use of the term "animal magnetism" on the part of those who accept understandingly her statement, on page 103 of Science and Health, that "As named in Christian Science, animal magnetism or hypnotism is the specific term for error, or mortal mind."

Mrs. Eddy has not undertaken to invent a new kind of evil, nor is the student of Christian Science invited to substitute a mental devil for a physical one. He is invited to use the term animal magnetism as "the specific term for error," because to do so will help him to adjust his thought intelligently to the problems of evil as they appear in his human experience.

Christianity teaches, according to St. Paul, that man lives, moves, and has his being in God, in infinite Spirit. Christians presumably accept St. Paul's statement that "they that are in the flesh cannot please God." Spiritual existence alone is in accord with the design of Deity.

Good men and women in all times have yearned for the realization of spiritual existence, but have found it difficult to resist the attraction of a sense of life not in God, Spirit, but in animal flesh, which, according to the Scriptures, "lusteth against the Spirit." Like St. Paul they could say: "With the mind I myself serve the law of God; but with the flesh the law of sin."

The specific term for anything is the term which reveals its exact or particular nature. Christian Scientists find that the use of the term "animal magnetism" as "the specific term for error" helps them to understand that evil is a false and fraudulent attraction of the sense of life from Spirit to the flesh, and that outside of the mesmeric illusions of this false and fraudulent sense there is and can be no field of operation for evil mental influences or tendencies. Thus the student learns that evil is not a mysterious something to be either feared or ignored, but a common impulse of the mortal mind, or fleshly sense, to be overcome. Through meeting and mastering this fraudulent impulse, on the basis of the essential rightness of God and His creation, the scientific Christian makes himself a channel for divine Love, which is the specific term for the only spiritually real impulse, influence, attraction, or law. Thus he becomes a Christian healer.

### Resisting False Influence

The activity of Christian Science is not of the nature of mental suggestion or hypnotism. Jesus expounded the rule, "Not my will, but thine, be done." The effort of mental suggestion is to impose one human will upon another. Much that is involved in the so-called laws of evil and disease in human experience can be traced to some such wrong mental activity or mental malpractice. Jesus denounced human will and proclaimed the will of God to be the only real will-power. That rule brought healing to the sick nineteen centuries ago, and it brings healing to the sick today.

The rule, "Not my will, but thine, be done," is, of course, the rule of perfection. God's will is perfect. Thought that is open to the fundamental rightness of being catches something of the spiritual import of Jesus' teaching, and this improved state of mind manifests itself, after its kind, in outward conditions and affairs. Jesus must have meant this when he said regarding one of his healings, "Thy faith hath made thee whole." His affirmation of God's will that man is perfect had encountered a measure of acceptance, and that improved state of mind which he named faith expressed itself in a corresponding state of body, as states of mind never fail to do. The scientific relationship between state of mind and state of health is affirmed and reaffirmed in the Scriptures.

The study and application of Christian Science will stimulate one's natural capacity to reject the mental suggestions of evil and so to counteract their effects. Christian healing will thus be seen to be the result of the adjustment of thought to the nature of God and His good creation. St. James must have been aware of this when he admonished those who were sick to seek healing through the prayer of the righteous. Mrs. Eddy was spiritually minded enough to pray in that manner and to teach others to do likewise. She devoted herself to that loving mission from the time that she discovered Christian Science.

### Disposing of a Negation

Having accepted the Scriptural assurance that the author of all reality is good, and the creator of that only which is good, the Christian Scientist does not shun the logical conclusion that evil is not an entity. The teaching of Christian Science, that evil is primarily a negation, may be illustrated by the negativeness of the evil called ignorance.

The schools are devoted to the overcoming of ignorance, yet they do not regard it as something. No time is wasted in the schools in trying to instruct anyone as to the origin or elements of ignorance. If a pupil were to demand to know who made ignorance, where it came from and what it consists of, he would have to be told that nobody made ignorance, it does not come from anywhere, nor does it consist of anything. The educator knows that ignorance is not the presence of something but the absence of something, in other words a pure negation. Knowledge of the essential negativeness of ignorance does not tempt the educator to ignore the effects of the negation.

One who has gone to school could not consistently say that it is impossible to comprehend the idea of a purely negative evil, a mere nothing, which yet needs to be positively and vigorously handled and overcome. Christian Scientists accept the definition of evil or devil as given by the Master, namely, that it is "a liar, and the father of it," and has "no truth" in it; in other words, a self-constituted lie, utterly devoid of truth.

Jesus' practice was consistent with his preaching as regards the nature of evil. The essential nothingness of evil need not be accepted as a mere theory; it can be proved in many ways by those who are willing to adjust their daily thinking to this rule, as explained in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.


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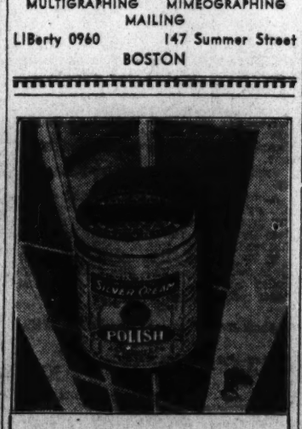

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# VOCATION STUDY ADVANCE URGED FOR NEW YORK

## Expansion Held Needed Now Rather Than Any Curtailment

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Far from curtailing their vocational programs, public schools should increase and improve existing opportunities in those fields so as to prepare workers for the large demand for skilled labor, which may reasonably be expected in the future, Dr. Frank P. Graves State Commissioner of Education, declared in a letter to officials of the school system throughout the State yesterday. The letter was sent to superintendents of schools, boards of education and mayors of cities

"The opportunities which will be opened to the skilled and educated industrial workers in the future will be as great as they ever were in the past," he said. "It is reasonable to expect that larger numbers of superior craftsmen presently will be required than ever before. This is a time to provide more and better vocational education under public supervision and control. Nothing which the state can do will give the workers more confidence as to what tomorrow will offer them than the knowledge that they are prepared to do better work and that they know more than they did.

"All existing trade schools and technical high schools should be operated to capacity. There should be no reduction in teaching staff or supplies for instruction purposes. The local school authorities should make a careful study of the possibilities of day and evening, part-time or full-time vocational courses for persons above the regular school age who now have leisure time.

"The vocational schools should provide three kinds of services for the unemployed. There should be counseling, instruction, and in cooperation with other agencies, placement. The instruction should be related, as far as possible, to the local occupations and employments, but due consideration should be given to the great need for general education which many of the unemployed lack.

"The fact that money will be needed to put the plan into practice should not obscure the fact that it will be of tremendous value in heartening the courage and improving the future earning power of these who are benefited by it."

As increased opportunities for vocational education would be a measure of unemployment relief, local relief agencies, teachers and others might very properly aid in making it possible to maintain them to the fullest extent, he said.

## *Aviator Finds Horses Indispensable Assets*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WENATCHEE, Wash., Feb. 26—Many a pioneer automobilist has been completely shorn of his pride by cries from the sidewalk "Get a Horse," as he putt-putted down the street, yet many a time, even today, has he been thankful of the proximity of a horse to a mudhole. In the present state of transportation, it has been impossible to dispense entirely with horses—not even barring airplane transportation.

Recently a naval plane from Seattle landed at the local airport, and as the wheels struck the moisture-laden blanket of snow two feet deep, the ship stubbed to a sudden stop and stuck fast. The aviator had to get a team of horses to drag it out of the snow to the hangar, where the wheels were replaced with skis to enable it to take off again.

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# Severe Penalties For Criminal Use Of Mails Sought

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Col. Robert I. Randolph, chief of Chicago's famous "Secret Six," painted a vivid picture of the criminal use of the government mails by gangsters during the course yesterday of a hearing on proposed legislation to punish more severely those who send threatening letters through the mails.

Declaring that kidnaping and blackmail had become "the most profitable racket in the world, Colonel Randolph recommended any federal legislation which might aid in bringing the offenders to punishment and in other ways curb their activities.

The hearing, before the House Committee on Postal Affairs, was on a bill by Representative John J. Cochran (D.) of Missouri which would make blackmail through the mails a felony.

In support of Colonel Randolph's testimony, Mr. Walter Weisenberger of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce declared the states could no longer cope with the kidnaping racket, that juries were being threatened, and that of some 2000 persons incriminated in 279 kidnapings in the United States last year, only 69 had been convicted.

Members of the committee expressed themselves as deeply impressed by the testimony and the chairman, Representative James M. Mead of New York, anticipated early action on the measure.

# Hidden Dollars Steadily Emerge

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Feb. 26—Timid dollars which have been hiding in safe deposit vaults, sewn into mattresses and stowed away in various other places are coming back into circulation at the rate of $20,000,000 a week since President Hoover's anti-hoarding appeal was made.

This news came to Chicago directly from the President himself, yesterday in the following telegram to Col. Frank Knox, head of the Citizens' Reconstruction Organization, which is directing the anti-hoarding drive:

"You may wish to announce that from the first of the year up to my announcement of your organization, and its program, the amount of hoarding estimated by the Federal Reserve Board, after making allowance for seasonal changes, was $295,000,000 and that since that date until Feb. 23 there has been a return of $60,000,000 to circulation, likewise after making allowance for seasonal changes."

## *CANADA HAS 5872 GRAIN ELEVATORS*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WINNIPEG, Man. — Stretching from coast to coast, the 5872 grain elevators in Canada have a storage capacity of 417,000,000 bushels of grain, which is more than the average production of the prairie provinces for the last 10 years.

Figures compiled by the Canadian board of grain commissioners show that most of the country elevators are on the prairies, where, of course, most of the grain is grown. In the three provinces there are 5776 elevators. Ontario, however, leads in storage capacity because of the tremendous terminals built at the head of the lakes, Fort William and Port Arthur. The 55 elevators in this province have a capacity for 144,672,210 bushels. In the last 10 years, the storage capacity at the head of the lakes has practically doubled.

A steadily growing increase in the export of grain from the Pacific coast in recent years has resulted in the provision of more storage space in Vancouver. While British Columbia as a whole has 31 elevators, with a capacity of 20,563,000 bushels, the port of Vancouver alone has storage space for 16,000,000 bushels.

### BRUERE APPOINTED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation Wednesday announced that Mr. Henry Bruere of New York would serve as a member of the advisory committee for the New York loan agency of the corporation.

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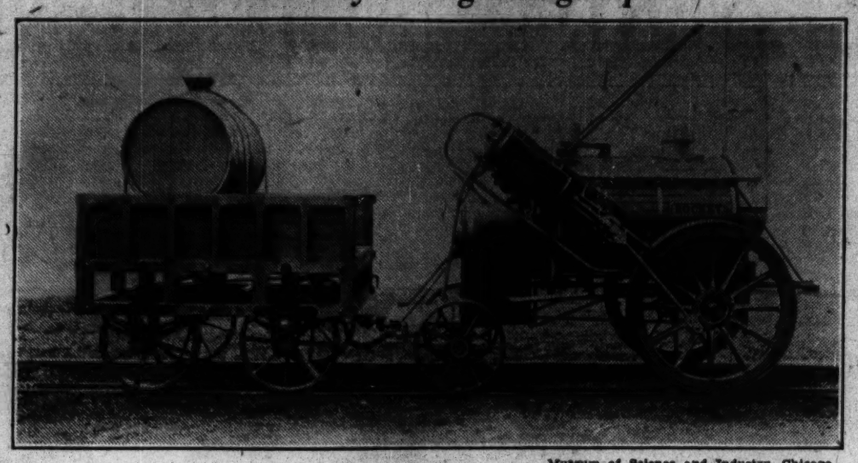
## *'Granddaddy' of Lightning Express*



Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago

ONE LIKE THIS RAN 33 YEARS IN ENGLAND

Made From Original Drawings of Stephenson Recently Discovered, This Copy of His Locomotive Rocket Is Called "More Original Than the Original" Because the First One Was Altered From Time to Time.

# POST OFFICIALS REDUCE SPECIAL DELIVERY ITEM

## Department Estimates Need of $8,750,000, Cut of $1,250,000

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Because of the falling off in volume of mails, the Post Office Department expects fewer people to request special service by affixing blue special delivery stamps to their letters.

In asking for its appropriation for special delivery messengers for the next fiscal year, post office officials estimated that only $8,750,000 would be needed instead of the usual $10,000,000. All of this amount will later be returned to the department through the sale of special delivery stamps.

Nine cents out of each 10 paid for special delivery goes to the messenger. The Government keeps the other penny and in addition gets the proceeds from the regular postage.

On the other hand, the post office loses money each year on its insurance services. It cost it $22,823,725 to carry on this service last year, while it collected in fees only $11,896,526.

The number of pieces of mail insured by the public has shown a gradual decrease in the last five years. It dropped from 133,210,226 in the fiscal year 1929, to 111,345,131 in 1931. Registered mail was on the increase until 1931, when it showed a decrease, attributed to general business conditions.

The average indemnity per piece of registered mail per claim has increased from $17.36 to $22.21 in the five years, while the average indemnity paid on insured mail has decreased from $7.56 to $6.25.

For two years the department has proposed to Congress a moderate adjustment of insurance fees on packages working toward a service that would be self-supporting. Fees must be moderate, however, because they were very much higher than they are now, they would meet the competition of private companies. In some cases private companies are undercutting now. They can afford to because they can choose their risks while the post office has to take everyone who comes to the window with packages meeting few requirements.

# Hoover Supports School Cut Fight

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—President Hoover has placed his emphatic support at the disposal of educational groups fighting curtailment of school funds during the present period of economic distress. He expressed his views in a brief letter to the department of superintendence of the National Education Association at the close of its convention here yesterday.

"However the national economy may vary or whatever fiscal adjustments may need to be made," he wrote, "the very first obligation upon the national resources is the undiminished financial support of the public schools. We cannot afford to lose any ground in education. That is neither economy nor good government."

The school heads concluded their meeting with adoption of a declaration embodying the same idea, calling upon educators to join with officials in finding ways of effecting economies, "which will not cripple the education of the children."

They reaffirmed their "belief in the principles of the Eighteenth Amendment."

### EMPLOYMENT DRIVE OBTAINS 89,812 JOBS

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—The national drive to obtain jobs for 1,000,000 unemployed continued today with almost 10 per cent of the goal realized in little less than two weeks. The American Legion's "war on depression" has found work for 89,812 persons since Feb. 15. Wisconsin leads the states with 11,642. Yesterday's campaigning netted 8018 positions.

The drive yesterday received the indorsement of Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who said: "The nation is being given an object lesson as to what can be done through a practical, systematic drive aaginst unemployment."

### DANES HONOR VIRGINIAN

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—Dr. J. H. Jackson of the faculty of William and Mary has just been elected to membership in the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities at Copenhagen, according to a report received here. Dr. Jackson recently returned from a 15 months' stay in Iceland, where he did research work in Scandinavian literary and archaeological records.

# Chicago Gets Copy Of Old Locomotive

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO — A copy of the "Rocket," little English engine regarded as the forerunner of the modern locomotive, has been placed on exhibit at the Union Station here where it will stay until it becomes a permanent exhibit in the new Museum of Science and Industry.

"More original than the original," the museum authorities describe the full-sized working copy which they purchased from Robert Stephenson & Co., Darlington, England. They don't mean to question in any way the authenticity of the "Rocket" exhibited at the Science Museum of South Kensington, England. That is the actual Stephenson engine, of course.

But during its 33 years of service some changes in design were made on the original, while the copy here was built from Stephenson's own drawings, which recently came to light.

# New England Girls Win Vassar Honors

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 26 (AP)—Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College, yesterday announced the honor list and the election of 10 young women to Phi Beta Kappa, notable honorary academic society. The Phi Beta Kappa selections included Miss Roberta M. Morgan '33, Arlington, Mass.

Senior honors included Miss Mary E. Barton, Hartford, Conn.; Miss Harriet Buffam, Wallingford, Conn.; Miss Ellen B. Endicott, Boston, Mass.; Miss Henrietta T. Hall, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Mary B. Naramore, Newtown, Conn.; Miss Helene Heischlag, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Sophomore honors included Miss Louise Weld Chase, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Miss Eleanore Clark, Roxbury, Conn.; Miss Catherine Fehrer, Lyme, Conn.; Miss Helen Joan Fitch, Cohasset, Mass.; Miss Frances Hale Gordon, Newton Center, Mass.

Freshman honors included Miss Caroline Brattrub Bird, Yonkers; Miss Martha Collins, Stamford, Conn.; Miss Ruth Ward Dana, Brookline, Mass.; Miss Gladys Verna Krieble, Hartford, Conn.; Miss Joy MacCracken, Poughkeepsie; Miss Katherine Spencer, Reading, Mass.

### Hoover Record Shows Constructive Steps

(Continued from Page 1)

nishing part-time work instead of laying men off.

8. Mr. Hoover secured voluntary organization by bankers of the $500,000,000 National Credit Corporation, extending their ability to make loans to commerce and industry.

9. This was followed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with $2,000,000,000 in capital, throwing the full strength of federal credit into the emergency, and giving revived confidence to industry, commerce and finance.

10. The federal land bank system was reinforced by providing $125,000,000 additional working capital.

11. A system of home loan discount banks to aid fiscal groups dealing in mortgages was proposed by Mr. Hoover, and is pending in Congress.

**Plan to Aid Depositors**

12. A program to aid depositors in closed banks, both through the agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and by revision of the Federal Reserve Act has been instituted.

13. The Glass-Steagall law, liberalizing credit facilities of the Federal Reserve System and releasing vast reservoirs of credit, under proper safeguards, is due to pass Congress this week.

14. At the same time, President Hoover has recommended revision of banking laws to protect depositors.

15. An anti-hoarding campaign has been launched under Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher. "Baby bonds," carrying interest, will be issued as an investment for hoarded money.

16. Formation of the credit pool known as the Railroad Finance Corporation through the instrumentality of the I. C. C. has been coupled with additional credit from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, while President Hoover has recommended elimination of unregulated competition.

17. Mr. Hoover has moved to protect federal credit by putting public finances on a sound basis through a balanced budget.

18. Consolidation of federal bureaus within the governmental structure has been recommended as an economy measure.

19. Action has been secured from the New York Stock Exchange to check bear raids, causing artificial depression of prices.

20. While pressing construction and other means to aid employment, President Hoover has set himself against the so-called "dole," and has been largely instrumental in heading off unsound fiscal and relief measures.

# AMERICA URGED TO JOIN BRITAIN AGAINST JAPAN

## Economic Boycott Believed Surest Way to Stop Hostilities in China

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WINTER PARK, Fla., Feb. 26—The United States has no justifiable reason for not joining a boycott of a nation at war if such economic methods will stop war, Mr. Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, economist and peace leader, told delegates to the ninth annual Southeastern Conference of International Relations Clubs at Rollins College here yesterday.

Holding the opinion that a boycott of Japan could have been effective in preventing war in China, Mr. Filene advocated the fundamental that the United States should give its economic sanction immediately to boycott methods of bringing belligerent nations to courts of arbitration for settlement of claims.

"England," he declared, "will adhere to economic sanction just as soon as the United States does."

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, qualified her approval of a boycott of Japan by saying she would agree to the economic sanction of the United States on the terms of the proposal from the League of Nations. Otherwise she is opposed, she said, to a boycott that would mean starvation of the innocent inhabitants of a warring nation.

Four world peace advocates who were instrumental in 1915 in forming of the League to Enforce Peace were among the group of conference leaders at yesterday's session. These were Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College; Dr. Frederick H. Lynch of New York, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, and Mr. Filene.

Others who took part in the discussion were Mr. James G. McDonald, Foreign Policy Association; Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, League of Nations Association; Dr. John Martin, international relations expert, and Dr. Cullen B. Gosnell, Emory University, faculty adviser of the International Relations Club conference.

Conference leaders were unanimous in approving the theory that world peace can never be realized until the world has become a political and economic community.

Confidence was expressed that the world peace movement will ultimately meet success, in spite of occasional setbacks. Mr. McDonald pointed out that an indication of the progress already made is shown in the world's present appraisement of the Sino-Japanese question.

"The world," he said, "now has a popular horror in viewing the Far Eastern situation. Japan is stigmatized as a murderer. Japan is stigmatized as a breaker of covenants. We may become discouraged because Japan seems to be getting away with it; but time will show that Japan is going to have a great deal of difficulty in getting away with it."

## *Children's Art Shown in Chicago*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO — Musical instruments cut from coconuts have come from Porto Rico, pickaninnies chalked on wrapping paper from southern United States, and a brass donkey from Turkey, all the work of boys and girls, to take part in the first international exhibit of children's art in Chicago.

Many rough paintings from Mexico, Austria and the states, recording in color the life in the various countries as boys and girls see it, are included in the display sponsored by the Gallery of Modern Life in the Michigan Square Building. The exhibit will continue until about March 1.

Picture mats made of bright-colored cloth appliqued on coarse tan fabric were sent by Egyptian children. Strands of grass neatly woven into boxes, table mats and purses come from the hands of Hawaiians.

From Greece came hand embroidery, and from Russia many children's books copiously illustrated with pictures to impress with the importance of machines. Mexican boys and girls sent paintings done with tempera paint in bold colors revealing scenes in the life of old Mexico.

Rabbits, bears, elephants, giraffes and dogs were modeled in ceramics by American children from Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Detroit and public schools and settlement houses in other cities.

### RASKOB DISCLAIMS FAVORING ANYONE

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 — Mr. John J. Raskob, national Democratic chairman, frowned upon attempts to force a presidential candidate upon the party for the 1932 national canvass in a speech before the New York Democratic Club here last night in which he declared that the prerogative of nomination rested wholly with the national convention.

He announced his stand on nominations in reply to a query as to who he thought would make the best candidate the Democrats could nominate this year, and took this as an opening for a disavowal of any connection with the campaign of Mr. Alfred E. Smith.

# Piedmont Railway Wins Tax Ruling In Federal Court

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLESTON, S. C. — In an opinion handed down here by a three-judge Federal Court, the Piedmont & Northern Railway was enjoined from paying the South Carolina Tax Commission the sum of $35,426 additional income tax which the latter body sought to exact from the railway for the years 1926-1929.

The railway operates two entirely disconnected lines, one from Spartanburg to Greenwood, 101 miles, entirely in South Carolina, and the other from Charlotte to Gastonia, 26 miles, entirely in North Carolina.

During the years in question the railway paid tax under the South Carolina statute on the net income of the railway in South Carolina, including earnings from interstate as well as intrastate commerce. It paid no tax in South Carolina, however, on the income from the unit in North Carolina.

The tax commission contended the railway should be taxed on the intrastate traffic of the South Carolina road, plus mileage proportion of combined net income from interstate commerce on the two roads, and additional taxes were assessed on this basis.

An increased tax resulted, due to the fact that the South Carolina road is much longer than the North Carolina road, whereas the income of the South Carolina road is not correspondingly greater.

# U. S. Urged to Meet Its Own Problems

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Ore.—The United States would make a rapid recovery from its present financial situation if it could dispel the illusion that the rest of the world is to blame for it, Dr. William Trufant Foster, director of Pollak Foundation and first president of Reed College in Portland, said here recently to alumni of the college.

"The war in the Orient is undoubtedly a retarding influence on our economic affairs, but not a serious one," said Dr. Foster. "It just adds one more unsettled spot on the world's rather troubled surface. But we are able to restore stability in the United States no matter what the rest of the world does or does not do.

"During the last six months we have been going ahead with our own affairs and worrying less and less over European affairs, over foreign debts and foreign tariffs. Happily we have been paying more attention to action at home, and starting to do big things on our own initiative. The administration's actions have been to utilize what we have in the United States, things that everyone knows we have. All the things we have done to better conditions we have done without consulting or paying any attention to the rest of the world."

# American Trade Grows in China

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga.—There is an increase in the demand for an interchange of goods between the United States and China in spite of the fact that American trade in the Orient is less than might be expected normally, according to Mr. Douglas Jenkins, United States Consul-General to Hong Kong, who addressed members of the Atlanta Foreign Trade and Travel Club.

Exports from China to America are generally more than $160,000,000 annually, while imports into China from the United States total $150,000,000 a year, Mr. Jenkins stated.

"We must prepare for the gradual development of industrial enterprises of every sort in China," Mr. Jenkins said, and foreign trade undoubtedly will expand. Not even Japan can hope to compete with mills established in China because these can operate with such cheap labor and behind fairly high tariff walls."

### WOMEN'S CLUBS GIVE WASHINGTON FOREST

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A "Federation Forest" is the contribution of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs to the celebration of the George Washington Bicentennial, according to Mrs. Edward La Budde, conservation chairman. The forest is located within the Argonne National Forest in northern Wisconsin, on the site of what was once the famed North Woods.

Formal contract for the planting of Wisconsin-grown nursery pines was entered into here recently between the federation and the United States Forest Service. The trees are to be planted under supervision of the Forest Service, at $2.50 an acre. The Government will designate the area as the "Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs George Washington Memorial Forest."

Foss Chocolates
*Cynthia Sweets*
H. D. FOSS & CO., INC., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

# *Willard Scrapbook Just Found Proves Early Feminists Active*

## *Notes Kept by Great Temperance Pioneer Show Meeting of National Council of Women in Washington in 1888 Impressed Country*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EVANSTON, Ill—A scrapbook kept by Miss Frances E. Willard, the great temperance leader, during the historic organization meeting of the National Council of Women in 1888, has been found in the attic of Rest Cottage, her home for many years here.

Newspaper clippings, programs and other souvenirs which she collected that memorable week when women from many organizations and visitors from foreign lands united and made her president were neatly pasted on the pages and dated in Miss Willard's characteristic hand. The book was found recently when some members of the W. C. T. U. headquarters staff here went through an old trunk which had been untouched for years.

It throws light on the beginnings of the National Council of Women which has grown from the seed planted there 44 years ago into an organization which now numbers through affiliated groups 5,000,000 women in the United States. Out of plans laid at this meeting grew also the International Council of Women, established in 1893, which now has affiliated councils in 43 countries.

Not "how quaint" but "how modern" were the early feminists, is the impression given by the scrapbook. From the succinct and accurate convention program to the extensive newspaper reports, one can read the earnestness and capability of these women among whom were such noted names as Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe and Clara Barton, and representative women from England, France, Germany, India, Finland, Denmark and Italy.

An autographed copy of a "follow-up letter" sent by Miss Willard to women's organizations after the convention, asking them to affiliate, summarized her hope for the convention, that "many good results would grow out of a better understanding among the large-minded and large-hearted women who work in great reforms these days."

Some of the Washington newspapers at first showed an inclination to take the gathering lightly, but as Washington got better acquainted with the delegates, it took them more and more seriously. At the conclusion, the Washington Post commented:

"The Council has made an impression on Washington that nothing can efface. To attend its sessions was more than a liberal education, it was an enlightenment and an uplifting. The female reformer of the funny column has been gaunt and angular, short-haired and eccentric, who wanted her rights as an empty form, a mere assertion. The reformers of the Council were women who grace the home, who have the most definite ideas of what they want and what they are going to do with it."

# Retrial Ordered In Yarrow Case

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Feb. 26—Retrial of a suit for damages against the Rev. Dr. Philip Yarrow, superintendent of the Illinois Vigilance Association, brought by a bookseller arrested for the sale of an obnoxious book, is coming up in the Superior Court here. A previous conviction of Dr. Yarrow in this court was reversed and the case remanded by the Appellate Court of Illinois.

A finding of guilty and a judgment of $5000 damages, made by a jury, was declared by the Appellate Court judges in unanimous decision to be "manifestly against all of the evidence."

Last summer when the jury's verdict was returned, Dr. Yarraw did not pay the judgment and was thrown into the debtors' jail here at the bookseller's behest and confined for 20 days while his appeal was being drawn up.

Dr. Yarrow, now faced with the lack of funds to defend himself, declares that this is not his fight alone. "The problem of obnoxious literature is nation wide," he said. "The situation is growing more serious. Those who fight as directly as we do incur violent opposition, though we always work justly and carefully in accordance with the law."

### MURRAY'S CAMPAIGN CLOSES IN INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 26 (AP)—Declaring that other candidates and prospective candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination have not announced "anything they stand for except repeal of a constitutional amendment," Gov. William H. Murray of Oklahoma closed a three-day campaign in Indiana last night.

He told a crowd of 8000 persons here that the Democrats will have to nominate a man "with a better platform than President Hoover" or be defeated at the polls next November. The Governor prepared today to leave at noon for Oklahoma City to fulfill an engagement Saturday morning.

### FOREIGN WHEAT IN BREAD

PARIS, Feb. 26 (AP)—The official journal published a decree yesterday increasing from 20 to 25 per cent the proportion of foreign wheat millers are permitted to incorporate into bread flours.

5% and more with Safety
—Monthly Savings of $2.25 up.
—Lump Sums of $300 up.
—Deposit Stock $300 up.
More than 20,000 Stockholders. Over 30 years of maturities as anticipated.
Write without obligation.
The Railway Savings and Building Association
Pueblo, Colorado. Since 1901
*Resources Over 15 Million Dollars*

EUROPE
AT NEW LOW RATES
Drastic reductions now make it nearly as economical to travel as to stay at home. Send for our European Book and learn what this means. Twenty-eight Tours to select from, described in day by day detail with costs, itineraries, etc. All types of accommodations and all countries. Many interesting special features.
CONDUCTED TOURS
In charge of our own competent Tour Managers. Everything taken care of, including tips at hotels, baggage transfers, special side trips, etc. You are spared all worries. Our own representatives meet our parties at all seaports and cities. Parties are limited in number and Tours are planned to avoid hurry and confusion.
INDEPENDENT TOURS
Arranged to suit, with special itineraries and any desired class of accommodation. Our representatives are at your service at all principal points. Tours of from a few days to any number of weeks. All countries, all routes. We render a complete travel service. Write, 'phone or call.
SPECIAL SOUTH AMERICA
Summer Tour sailing July 2nd includes West and East Coast and trip over Andes.
General Steamship Agency All Lines
*Lowest rates*
WALTER H. WOODS CO

# World Moral Code Urged by Savant

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The troubles of the world come very largely from the fact that there is in this age no one accepted moral authority, Sir Herbert Samuel, British Home Secretary and president of the British Institute of Philosophy, declared at a foundation meeting of a Manchester branch of the institute recently.

The peoples, he added, get guidance from the churches and from writers of books, from the press, talks on wireless, and from politicians, but all suffer if those currents are conflicting or muddy.

He quoted Dr. Albert Einstein, who once said to him that in recent years natural science had advanced much more rapidly than morality, and that until morality caught up, our troubles would not be cured.

QUALITY increases the wearable value.

We've whaled the daylights out of their former prices—but that simply means that *every coat* is a whale of a bargain!

Men's overcoats—Spring as well as Winter weights.

Sizes generally are good. If not in one pattern, you'll find what you want in another—

And at $28, what a "buy"!

451 were $45.00
559 were $50.00
073 were $55.00
462 were $60.00
804 were $65.00
113 were $70.00
287 were $75.00

**$28 now!**

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Boston, Massachusetts

# HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

## Attractive Containers and Wrappings

*Special from Monitor Bureau*
New York

THE infiltration of taste into humble places and the bestowal of interest and significance upon common things, is one of the most exhilarating facts about life today. It is an international movement and actually has been accelerated by the present situation, which has sharpened coöperative competition.

This enthusiasm finds particularly interesting expression in containers and materials for packaging. One may wander among display shelves in fine groceries, in perfumery departments and other specialty shops and fine boxes and bottles and wrappings of really exciting design which in some cases tell stories—literal, humorous or symbolic—about the merchandise they harbor. The introduction of such forms into one's kitchen, bathroom and boudoir eliminates the defacements effected by ugly cartons and labels, and maintains these rooms at their top-level of attractiveness.

A small selection of some of the best work in the new art of packaging and of materials for packaging, representative of several European countries, Japan, China, South America, Canada and the United States, has been brought together by Mr. George Switzer in his New York studio. Each nation expresses its racial taste in these designs as firmly as in the old crafts of ancient tradition.

**The Æsthetic Kitchen**

Let us consider first how kitchens may be embellished by these international rainbows and stories. England bottles in splendor her fruits, vegetables and hors d'œuvres. Three types of olives, for instance, are arranged in spirals which contrast the brown of the ripe olive with the green of the unripe fruit, the latter showing in one spiral the red lips of the stuffed variety. String beans are packed so that each bean is separate, an integral form in a cylindrical structure of slim green threads. Hors d'œuvres are so arranged as to form a pattern of shapes which might be transferred to a textile. Germany shows her cookies and cakes in gay boxes with "windows," which reveal one sugary morsel through tantalizing cellophane. The United States photographs on her cartons designs derived from the contents, such, for example, as cereals, and cleansing suds and polishing creams; and bestows colors upon packages to indicate flavorings, as with her gelatine containers, which announce by their tints strawberry, raspberry, lemon, orange, and which when piled one above another sing a subtle chromatic scale. Her ice cream cartons are molds which discharge their contents in perfect form by means of pressure on the sliding bottom.

**Bathroom and Boudoir**

Having set up a standard of perfection in the kitchen, one proceeds to examine the bathroom offerings, and finds that a method of photographing on metal has redeemed the various tubes which hold shoe creams and shaving creams and polishing compounds, that odd-shaped boxes adorned with the symbols of energy and cleanliness contain cleaning and scouring powders, that one's supply of extra soap may constitute a decoration, packaged in cellophane of brilliant hues.

For the boudoir, that retreat to which daintiness is a requisite but whose lacy, fluffy precincts are nevertheless the arena for many messy activities, are provided bottles in striking shapes, crowns, coronets, triangles, sexagons, animal forms, cylinders, almost all of which are surmounted by stoppers in bold contrast both as regards material and shape to the glass vessel. These molded closures of bakelite, durez and other compositions set off boldly the delicacy of the glass, which sometimes engages so great a designer as Lalique to choose its shape and, perhaps, to etch its decorations.

**Wrappings**

Wrapping materials form an interesting feature of this exhibition, and among these none is more fascinating than the Japanese papers. These exquisite rice and wood-fiber textures are frequently decorated with pictures which indicate their functions. For example, for a fish market is offered a delightful pattern of crabs, snails, lobsters and other fish. For the green goods stall is shown a composition of forms derived from the fruits and berries which the Japanese eat. Rice has its special wrapper; candy inspires several ideas; toys give the artist an opportunity to which he does merry justice. An exceedingly interesting wrapping is designed for anniversary gifts and represents more or less grotesque animals scattered over its entire surface. This symbolism was explained to the writer by the fact that the Japanese name each passing year for an animal.

Hungarian papers are gorgeous—like their embroideries—with pure colors harmonized in bold patterns.

Americans are interested in the bright-colored cellophane type of wrappings. Among these are macolite, fiberloid—a moiré which may be had in opaque or translucent texture — and sylphwrap. (This last is used not only for packaging, but in combination with smart straws for modish hats.)

It is an interesting fact that a Russian designer, Alexey Brodovitch, well known in Europe, is exercising a strong influence now over American design, including that of packaging.

It is affirmed by the organizers of this exhibition that the surface of new materials for attractive, economical and practical packaging has scarcely been scratched. From this statement and from the figures tabulated which show the increase in sales resulting from an attractive container and wrapping, housekeepers have reason to hope that they will soon buy their most practical commodities, at reasonable prices, in ornamental containers.

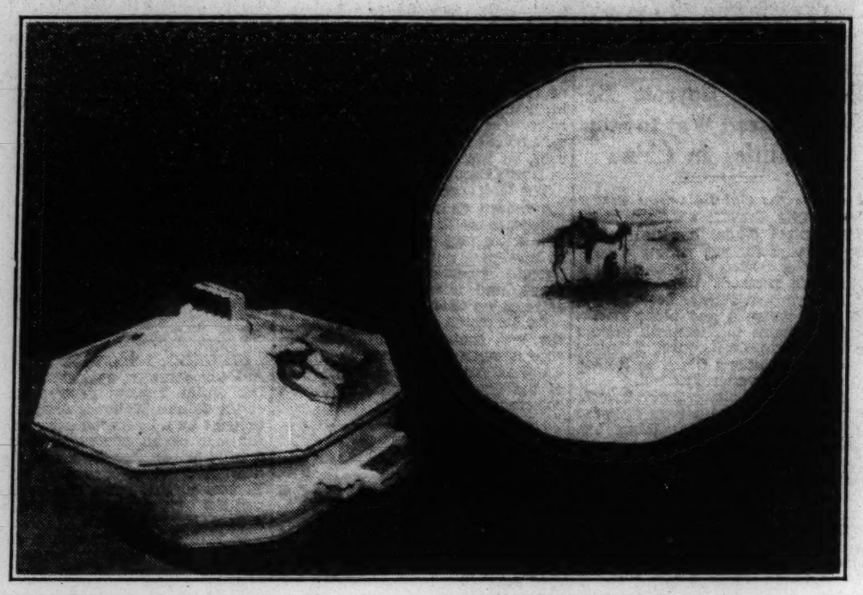
HELEN JOHNSON KEYES.

Bonney

LIMOGES CHINA IN MODERN PATTERNS

**The Colonial Exposition Held in Paris Last Year Inspired Many Designs Based on Tropical Themes.**

The graceful decoration combining palm tree and gazelle is by L. Bernardeau. The vegetable dish and dinner plate showing a camel and an Arab are by Robert Haviland and Le Tanneur. Both patterns employ black and silver, and black and gold, on a white ground.



## Meat Combinations for Luncheon

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WHEN you buy meat from which the butcher is to remove the bone, have it understood that the bone accompanies the meat when the latter is delivered. Such bones are useful in making stock for soup. When buying meat for soup stock, add a marrow bone as the marrow can be made into nourishing dishes. A shin of veal is also good accompaniment as it adds richness to the broth and what meat is not used in the soup can be made into pressed veal, veal pot pie, salad, cutlets or croquettes.

Suet goes with most cuts of beef. Wipe it carefully with a damp cloth, try it out in a slow oven and keep it in covered jars as it is valuable for browning and seasoning purposes. Equal parts of chicken fat, suet and butter makes an excellent substitute for butter as shortening.

Long, slow cooking is necessary to blend flavors and soften the fibers of some cuts of meat, but the heat should always be kept moderate. Meats reheated need seasoning more highly than freshly cooked cuts. When meat is boiled, some valuable food and flavoring materials are dissolved in the water so the liquor is valuable for soups, stews and gravies, or for cooking vegetables or rice. Leftover bits of meat may be combined with gelatine, cereals or vegetables for making meat cakes, or meat pies, or to add food value and flavor to other dishes. Leftover gravy is an excellent addition in soups and sauces, or as flavoring for meat pies, hash, vegetables and croquettes.

**Ham Cutlets**

Put through the food chopper green pepper and pimiento to make 1 tablespoonful of each; and cooked ham to make 2 cupfuls. Mix together with 1 cupful of thick white sauce made by thickening 1 cupful of milk with 4 tablespoonfuls of flour. Ham gravy may be substituted for part of the sauce. Season the mixture to taste with prepared mustard, salt and pepper. When cool, shape it into small cutlets and dip each in dry sifted bread crumbs, then into egg slightly beaten and diluted with 1 tablespoonful of water, and into crumbs again. Fry in deep fat heated to 390 degrees Fahrenheit, or until a cube of bread browns in 40 seconds. Serve on a hot platter, garnishing with parsley.

**Chicken and Ham Croquettes**

In 2 tablespoonfuls of ham or chicken fat brown ½ of a teaspoonful of finely chopped onion. Add ¼ of a cupful of flour, stir until well blended, then add gradually while stirring constantly, 1 cupful of chicken broth. Bring to a boil as a smooth, thick sauce and add 1 teaspoonful each of salt and chopped green pepper, a dash each of nutmeg and pepper, the beaten yolks of 3 eggs, 1¼ cupfuls of cooked chicken and ½ of a cupful of cold cooked ham, the meat cut into very small pieces. Mix thoroughly and spread out to cool. Shape into cones, roll each in sifted bread crumbs, then in diluted eggs, crumbs again, and fry in a deep kettle of fat heated to 390 degrees Fahrenheit; drain on absorbent paper. Serve hot, garnished with parsley.

**A-Meal-in-One-Dish**

Lay a slice of bacon in each muffin pan to be used and leave in the oven as it is heating. Sift together 2 cupfuls of flour, 4 teaspoonfuls of baking powder and ½ of a teaspoonful of salt; cut in 3 tablespoonfuls of shortening and add milk to make a soft dough, about ¾ of a cupful. Roll out to ¼ of an inch thickness and cut into circles to line the muffin pans. Grease each pan with the bacon, pouring out excess fat. Curl each slice around the sides and line with the dough. In each well place a thin layer of sausage meat, cooked or uncooked, then an egg, and top with a slice of bacon. Bake about 12 minutes in a hot oven, 400 degrees Fahr., until the egg and meat are done. Serve hot, garnished with parsley.

**Sausage Turnovers**

Cook 1 cupful of sausage meat slowly for about 10 minutes, stirring constantly until it is done but not browned. Drain off the fat and add 1 cupful each of chopped ham and cooked rice and 1 teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Mix well, then stir in a well-beaten egg. Roll plain pastry very thin and cut it into 4-inch squares. In the center of each square place 2 tablespoonfuls of the meat mixture. Moisten the edges with water, fold over to form a triangle and press the edges together with a fork. Prick the tops, brush over with beaten egg and bake in a hot oven, 400 degrees Fahr., from 15 to 20 minutes.

**Hamburg Baked With Bacon**

In a baking dish lay 3 slices of bacon. Over this turn chopped raw beef seasoned with suet, pepper and mustard, with 2 tablespoonfuls of finely chopped onion to each pound of meat. Lay 3 slices of bacon on top the loaf and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees Fahr., an hour. Brown 1 tablespoonful of flour, add the juice of a lemon and 1 tablespoonful of current jelly and pour this sauce around the meat. Bake ten minutes longer. Serve unmolded on a hot platter and garnished with parsley.

**Chartreuse of Salmon**

Free 1 cupful of canned salmon from bone and skin and add ½ of a teaspoonful each of salt and dry mustard, the juice from ½ of a lemon, a dash of red pepper, ¼ of a cupful of bread crumbs and the yolks of 2 eggs. When thoroughly mixed, add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and turn into buttered custard cups or ramekins. Set these in a pan of hot water and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven, 350 degrees Fahr. Serve with a white sauce flavored to taste with lemon juice.

## Napkin Etiquette

One of the niceties of table manners, sometimes overlooked, is in regard to the use of one's napkin just before drinking from a glass. According to the rules of etiquette, the lips should be lightly brushed with the corner of one's napkin before touching them to glass. This is in order to remove any possible trace of butter, oil or cream. Even the most delicate foods, cream soups, entrées, salads, sauces and desserts, may leave a slight deposit on the lips, which will give an unpleasant, greasy trace, when in contact with sparkling glass.

Just now it is especially important that this detail of table manners be observed, as modern table service includes not only the usual goblets and tumblers, but often glass cups are used for beverages. Glass table equipment is not only chosen for service but for beauty and decorative effect and is therefore entitled to careful treatment from those at table. Polished glass and shining crystal table furnishings may retain their brilliancy to the close of a meal if lifted daintily in the fingers and protected from contact with greasy lips. A tumbler, for instance, should be held as far below the rim as possible and a goblet be grasped at the stem, not allowing the fingers to touch the bowl portion of the glass.

In this connection it is well to remember that the use of one's napkin should always be as inconspicuous as possible, a corner only being necessary for wiping the lips. This is the only time when the napkin need be raised above the level of the table. Even in drying one's fingers after dipping them in a finger bowl the napkin need not be raised above the edge of the table.

These rules of etiquette, like others, are based on common sense and consideration for the feelings of others, who are careful to practice these details of table manners. Each one at table is, in a measure, responsible for the orderliness and beauty of service. For this reason no recognized rule of table etiquette should be regarded as a mere whim of society.

## A Spring Garden in Wood

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*
London

MANY city women have little time or opportunity to cultivate flowers. To such the new imperishable blooms, now on the market, at a price suitable to every purse, offer interesting possibilities for color arrangement. A few artificial cyclamen flowers with dark green leaves, can be placed in moss in any bowl or pot, and will give almost the same joyful sense of color that the growing plant does. If the moss is growing, it will need to be damped from time to time, but that is all the attention required by the decoration.

For those who love a window box, but who cannot consider cultivating real flowers, a gay show presents no insurmountable difficulty. The box should be made of strong wood of a length to fit the sill exactly, and about nine inches in depth. If it projects beyond the width of the sill a strong bracket must be provided to hold it securely in postion. Then the box may be decked with phantasies of a spring garden that will not fade.

Fill the container to within two inches of the top with earth or fine silver sand, and stick the stems of the imitation flowers firmly into it.

Wooden blooms are popular. A window-box of these colorful effigies, which include tall madonna lilies and graceful irises and also the more modest daisies and marigolds, and can be varied with the season. They are washable, and will last indefinitely if treated with a little care. Tall wooden irises look well planted in pots placed on a balcony, or in a corner of a room.

To be enjoyed, these simulated flowers should be regarded not as imitations but as portraits or interpretations, and judged by their cleverness as craftwork.

M. Henry

Wooden Flowers Have the Charm of Good-Natured and Modest Humor. Cleverly Fashioned, They Make, of Course, No Pretense of Imitating the Tender Blooms of Nature. But They Have a Good Time With the Forms and Colors Which They Borrow for Harlequin Gardens.

## Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

BECAUSE the actual business of housekeeping may be conducted efficiently in fewer hours than ever before many women are looking about for useful ways in which to employ their leisure time. New fields of activity are opening almost daily and in many of these women are finding opportunities for pleasant as well as lucrative employment, but there are at present comparatively few positions which may be acceptably filled by women who can spend but two or three hours daily outside of their homes, and so a new type of business endeavor is springing up which is growing to surprising proportions.

So varied are the ways in which these women are occupying the hours released to them by the use of washing machines, ironers, vacuum cleaners, prepared and canned foods and the myriad other aids at their command, that the story of them makes a book of 179 pages which has recently been published by the Macmillan Company of New York. It is called "How to Make Money at Home," and was written by Elita Wilson.

* * *

Mrs. Wilson says that the book was written because of the letters received in response to articles she has written on the subject. She states that she has received as many as 1100 such letters in one month, which proves the great interest manifested in the subject.

Chapter headings in the book will give a general idea of the contents. There is a chapter entitled "Can You Sew?" that contains suggestions for 22 different articles which may be made at home and for which there may be a constant demand from women who have not the time or ability to fashion such articles for themselves, and who are happy to find dainty homemade garments or household linens beautifully embroidered.

Another chapter is "Do You Like Cooking?" This contains some unusual suggestions, such as specializing in preparing picnic luncheons, or making recipe cabinets which shall contain only tested recipes. It is easy to imagine the gratitude which a business girl would feel if she knew where she could procure a carefully packed picnic luncheon when she is hurrying away on a holiday with friends, particularly if the luncheon box holds home-cooked dainties. Brides would surely appreciate the recipe cabinets, and they might be saved some needless and wasteful experimenting if the recipes were accompanied by a few homely hints such as few cook books contain.

* * *

"Are You Artistic?" "Do You Like Children?" "Have You a Garden?" and "Have You Writing Ability?" are titles of other chapters that are replete with ideas for those with a liking for the activities mentioned.

Some valuable advice is given in the foreword, such as, "Don't undertake any kind of work of which you will be ashamed," and "Don't apologize or go into explanations. Don't say that you are doing it because time hangs heavy on your hands, or that you are doing it 'just for fun.' Let your customers understand that you are doing it frankly to make money." In other words, the theme of the book seems to be that "honest work for today and honest hope for tomorrow" will bring success.

## Tropical Fruits Find Favor

HOME makers who are looking for new flavors and novelties in food will find both in the tropical fruits that are slowly finding their way to northern markets. For interest among growers to meet new demands, and improvement in transportation facilities, including the use of refrigeration, has made possible the movement of delicious and highly perishable products heretofore known only to the tropics.

For instance, there is the cherimoya. Although its native home is close to the equator, it is now being cultivated in California and Florida. The California fruit is usually available in March and April, while that from Florida reaches the market in in late summer. Mark Twain spoke of it as "deliciousness itself." Dr. Seemann classed it among "the finest fruits in the world," and declared that "Haenke was right when he called it the masterpiece of nature."

The surface of some varieties of cherimoya is smooth, that of other varieties has a rough, warty exterior. The fruit is light green in color, has a very thick skin and a sweet, white, custardlike pulp that is delicately suggestive of pineapple and banana. It is commonly eaten fresh and is essentially a dessert fruit. Experts believe that once a certain supply is available, the demand for the cherimoya in northern markets is certain to be keen.

The papaya, or papaw, as some know the fruit, is also being grown now commercially in California and southern Florida. The papaya weighs from two to four pounds and in shape it resembles a melon. The flesh is from deep yellow to salmon in color, with a flavor rather sweet, and a slight musky tang very much relished by those who are accustomed to it. The popularity of this fruit will undoubtedly increase rapidly as women learn of the many delicious dishes that can be made from it.

**Serving the Papaya**

As a breakfast fruit, like canteloupe, the papaya is cut lengthwise into portions and the seeds removed. Many prefer the choicest fruits without anything else, but others like to add a little lemon or lime juice, or sugar, or salt and pepper, according to taste. In Brazil the papaya is served as dessert, sliced, with sugar and whipped cream. It is excellent as a salad with lettuce. When green it is often served as a vegetable, boiled or baked, much as summer squash is in the North. It can also be made into pickles, preserves, jellies, pies and sherbets, cocktails and a delicious papaya whip.

Another tropical fruit now being grown in Florida is the Natal plum which matures in the summer. This is a dark, red fruit, oval in outline and from one to two inches in length. The very thin skin encloses a firm, reddish pulp with many or few seeds, according to the variety, and a flavor vaguely suggestive of the raspberry. This fruit is eaten fresh, in salads, and as a sauce which resembles that made from cranberries.

Then there is the surinam cherry, a ribbed fruit about an inch in diameter, that is also found in the markets of southern Florida in May or a little earlier. One variety is deep crimson at maturity, another a purple almost black. The spicy flavored pulp is juicy and deep red in color, the black variety being more acid to the taste. The fruit is eaten fresh and is used in making delicious jellies and sherbets.

The loquat, also known as the Japanese plum, a native of China, is now grown in Florida where it ripens in late winter or early spring. In color it varies from pale yellow to orange, and in form from spherical to pear shape. It averages about two inches in length and contains two or three large seeds. The loquat is a close relative to the apple and the pear, but in flavor it distinctly suggests the cherry. It also is eaten fresh, or used as a sauce, or in jellies or preserves. Loquat jelly is a very delicious and unusual product. Loquat pie can hardly be distinguished from the renowned article made from cherries.

**A Cherry Substitute**

The grummichama is another excellent substitute for the cherry. Varying from scarlet to black in color and strongly resembling the cherry in size, appearance and flavor, it ripens in Florida in May and June, and in Brazil from November to February. The skin of this fruit is thin and delicate, the flesh soft and meaty. This is another fruit usually eaten fresh, but also used for jams and preserves.

The Chinese call the carambola the "foreign peach." They and the Hindus eat it as a vegetable when it is green, and as a dessert when ripe. The fruit is yellowish brown in color, about four inches in length and oval in outline, with a thin, smooth skin. The pulp is clear and watery, astringent when green and tasting like gooseberries; but pleasantly acid when ripe, or even sweet, with an agreeable, fruity flavor, and a pleasing fragrance somewhat like that of a quince. This fruit may be eaten fresh, but it is used mainly for jellies and preserves. A refreshing drink is also made from the juice. In Brazil the carambola loads itself with successive crops of flowers and fruits, except for a short period when it is devoid of foliage, so the fruit is available practically the year around.

Among the trees cultivated in Rio de Janeiro and its vicinity, the jaboticaba first attracts the attention of the newcomer. It is very common and its fruit occupies a prominent place in the markets. When heavily laden with fruit the tree is a curious sight, for not only is the trunk covered with glistening jaboticabas, but the fruiting extends to the limbs and out to the tips of the smallest branches. As fresh fruit it is as popular in southern Brazil as the grape is in the eastern United States. There a beverage is made from its juice, also an excellent jelly.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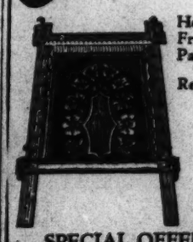

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# THE HOME FORUM

## "To Those Who Have Cheered Me On"

NOT the least happy feature of many a famous book is the dedication. "Ask Mamma," by Surtees, was dedicated to the Honorable Mrs. Coventry, "One of the Best of Mammas"; Mary Webb's "Gone to Earth" bears these words: "To Him Whose Presence is Home," and Rudyard Kipling inscribed "Plain Tales from the Hills" to "the Wittiest Woman in India." Occasionally a dedication is a risky venture, as it was in Mr. Kipling's case, because the author thereby implied that the wit of his stories was excellent enough to be worthy of an expert's approval. In other instances, the dedication gives the book a distinction which the writer has great difficulty in sustaining; and familiar to most of us is the mediocre or bad work which, bearing such words as "to——, without whose encouragement this book would not have been written," has caused us to feel how unfair it is for the responsibility to be partly shifted to a second person's shoulders!

A dedication at its best, however, triumphs over these various perils. Memorable among recent examples which leave the cynic mute is that of the champion cricketer, Jack Hobbs, who offers his life story in book form "to those who have cheered me on." This, we feel, is exactly right. The dedication of "Brave Earth," a novel of a few years ago by Alfred Tressider Sheppard, runs as follows:

> To Faith Tressider Sheppard (near the fifth milestone), with the hope that a Child going forth may become the pleasant things she sees; and "the early lilacs and grass, and clover white and red, the village on the highland, aureola and mist, and hurrying, tumbling waves, the horizon's edge, the flying sea-crow, the fragrance of salt marsh," may be part of her for many years.

Strange, that the author's offering of words which, in this example, carries such exquisite significance, should have had its origins in calculated self-interest and a rather sordid motive! But it was so. Antoine Furetiére, writing in the seventeenth century, declared that the inventor of book inscriptions must have been a beggar, one who sought to flatter the dedicatee for benefits received or benefits about to be received. This point of view is echoed by Dr. Young in his satirical poem of contemporary life in the same century: "All other trades demand, versemakers beg; a dedication is a wooden leg." The patron of letters in the old days often made it a condition of his monetary help to an author that the books thereafter written should bear his, the patron's name. And records exist which seem to prove that dedications were bought and sold in this way so long since as the era of ancient Rome.

In the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as we know well, any inscription of the dedicatory kind was deliberately and almost invariably calculated to appeal to a patron's vanity. Sometimes the patron was a nobleman, and occasionally the King himself; but, whoever it was, the author might be depended on to call at the door of the patron to collect a sum worthy of the conferred dignity almost before the ink was dry on the page that bore his fulsome flattery. In its metaphorical blare of trumpets and waving of banners the dedication was equivalent, at the very least, to a canonization of the dedicatee, or his coronation!

"I have known an author praise an earl, for twenty pages together, though he knew nothing of him, except that he had money to spare. He made him wise, just, and religious for no reason in the world, but in hopes to find him charitable; and gave him a most bountiful heart, because he himself had a most empty stomach." So runs a mocking passage from an old volume, "Dedication to a Great Man Concerning Dedications." The less reputable kind of writer made such a business of compiling books, for the pleasure of catching the guileless rich, that there is actually in existence a seventeenth century book whose pages were left unnumbered so that their order might be variously arranged in different copies and each person addressed might consider himself honored by being awarded first place!

A blithe rascal named Thomas Jordan concocted an even more lucrative scheme. He preferred flowery prefaces to his works, above which, with a hand press, he printed a new name in each copy. Half a century or so ago, another gentleman revived this device with success in Germany. "Having compiled a scurvy history," we are told, "he printed an edition of two thousand copies. Then, selecting from a directory the names of two thousand retired tradesmen, he wrote a dedication, altering the name of the patron in each copy, and sent the proper specimen to each of his victims." He reaped a reward, we are led to suppose, that was immediate, multiple and substantial. But we have not been informed what happened to him, when the aforesaid tradesmen discovered the hoax: for they would naturally expect that every copy as well as their own bore the same flattered name.

And yet, as often as not, the literary dedication is genuine. To insure that there might be no suspicion attached to it in the case of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," the author, Thomas Hughes, wrote these words: "To Mrs. Arnold of Fox Howe, this book is (without her permission) dedicated by the author." To some folk Shakespeare's inscription in "Venus and Adonis" to the Earl of Southampton, with its fulsome confession of ignorance as to how the poet would offend by dedicating "my unpolished lines to your lordship," nor how the world would censure him "for choosing so strong a prop"—meaning his lordship!—"to support so weak a burthen," may not sound very sincere; but there is no reason to question the sincerity of the most celebrated dedication in all literature, that which is prefixed to Shakespeare's Sonnets. "To the Onlie Begetter of these Insuing Sonnets Mr. W. H. all Happinesse and that Eternitie promised by our ever-living Poet wisheth the well-wishing Adventurer in setting forth T. T."

That dedication has caused centuries of speculation. Less mystifying were the Spanish and Italian poets, and every whit as sincere, when they offered their books to the divine figures in Christianity, sometimes to the Deity Himself. English authors have never thought fit to follow the practice, just as they have not continued that of dedicating their books to an aristocratic or wealthy patron; instead they have cultivated the more praiseworthy habit of offering their work to some member of their intimate circle of friends.

Such a dedication is often the sincerest form of flattery, for the author seems to leap at the opportunity of ascribing his success to some specific influence and sharing it with one who is near and dear to him. The present Poet Laureate of England, in fact, has dedicated practically every volume he has written in the simple phrase: "To My Wife." Sometimes a dedication has been couched in such intimate terms that the author has not made it public. Thus it is with "Adam Bede." In the manuscript itself George Eliot wrote: "To my dear husband, George Henry Lewes, I give the manuscript of a work which would never have been written but for the happiness which his love has conferred on my life." Thackeray paid tribute at the beginning of "Pendennis" to the physician who saved him. A whole group of people are included in Charles Dickens' inscription in "Bleak House." "Dedicated as a remembrance of our friendly union, to my Companions in the Guild of Literature and Art." And "Peter Pan, or the Boy Who Would Not Grow Up," was inscribed by Sir James Barrie to "The Five"—meaning the five sons of Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn Davies, for whom the fantasy was invented, and told to them in the nursery when they were small children and Barrie lived next door.

> "What I want to do first," wrote Barrie, "is to give Peter to the Five without whom he would never have existed. I hope, my dear sirs, that in memory of what we have been to each other you will accept this dedication with your friend's love. The play of Peter is streaky with you still, though none may see this save ourselves. A score of Acts had to be left out, and you were in them all."

The source of a dedication is not always affection or admiration, however. Irony has its place. A modern American inscribes his work to his wife, "whose lack of interest in this book has been my constant desperation." Sometimes, as in the case of another author in the United States, the inscription is wittily sarcastic: "Dedicated to the Great American Democracy—may it bring me royalty." Nevertheless, it is gratitude and affection that we look for nowadays in one form or another, and these are generally the inspiration. It might be said that, of all the institutions in the modern world that have no place for hatred and similar negative states of mind, the dedication is taking a shining place. Once upon a time George Wither dedicated "Abuses Stript and Whipt," a seventeenth-century pamphlet, "To himself G. W. Wisheth all Happiness." But that seems as near as a dedicator has ever got to declaring his antipathy for the rest of mankind.

THOMAS MOULT.


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## May Magic in Halesby

Susan Lorimer did not hear Mr. Bulgin's buzzer. She slept, with her mouth firmly closed, so peacefully that her book lay open at the page which she had been reading, within an inch of the hand that had dropped it the night before. The morning chorus of birds had not roused her, nor yet, now that those were quiet, the determined gusts of a breeze perfumed with blossom, which puffed the lace curtains aside and brushed her lips like an inquisitive bee. By six-thirty the floor of the attic above Susan's head was beginning to creak with the weight of Mary, Aunt Edna's cook-general, determined at all costs, to let the household know that she got up earlier than they did.

For another hour this demonstration was continued on the floors below, in the rattling of fire-irons, the brushing of carpets, the slamming of doors, and in a series of shrill, one-sided conversations with the milk boy and the cat. All these were lost upon Susan. It was twenty-five minutes to eight when an immediate hammering aroused her to see Mary standing in the doorway. . . .

"Yer breakfast's spoilin' on the table, Miss Susan," she said. . . .

The grandfather clock in the hall, which her uncle corrected every evening by the wireless time-signal, struck eight. Then she snapped-to the bright little clasps of the shabby attaché case in which she had already bundled her book, her powder-puff, purse, her season-ticket and a moderately clean pair of gloves, and after one brief and discouraging glance at the oval mirror in the hat-stand, stepped out in Great Cornbow.

"What a lovely morning!" she thought, as she drew in her breath.

The soft rain of the night before had washed from the sky the particles of suspended carbon which soiled Aunt Edna's clean curtains within a week, and gave the Halesby air its characteristic acridity. It was sweet and limpid now, as perhaps it had been in the days before the coal-measures were bared, when Halesby had been a clean little market-town and Great Cornbow a cobbled street of brand-new brick houses, with low-silled windows and semi-circular fanlights, inhabited by gentlemen in full-bottomed wigs, skirted coats and knee-breeches. Even the sordid High Street into which she turned next seemed etherealized by the same May magic. The shop-boys were whistling as they swept clean the pavements in front of their windows or set out the red and white placards of the morning papers. . . . In front of the Labour Exchange a group of neckerchiefed workmen lounged gossiping already in the sun, though the doors wouldn't open till nine. . . . The group burst out laughing at the joke of some cheerful humorist as she scuttled by, and, turning instinctively to catch what it was all about, she saw the tall church-spire of Halesby soaring into the blue from its nest of decrepit half-timber, and the clock-face in the tower reassured her that she would catch her train after all.—From "Mr. and Mrs. Pennington," by FRANCIS BRETT YOUNG.

## *The Glorying Forest*

The glorying forest shakes and swings with glancing
Of boughs that dip and strain;
young, slanting sprays
Beckon and shift like lissom creatures dancing,
While the blown beechwood streams with drifting rays.

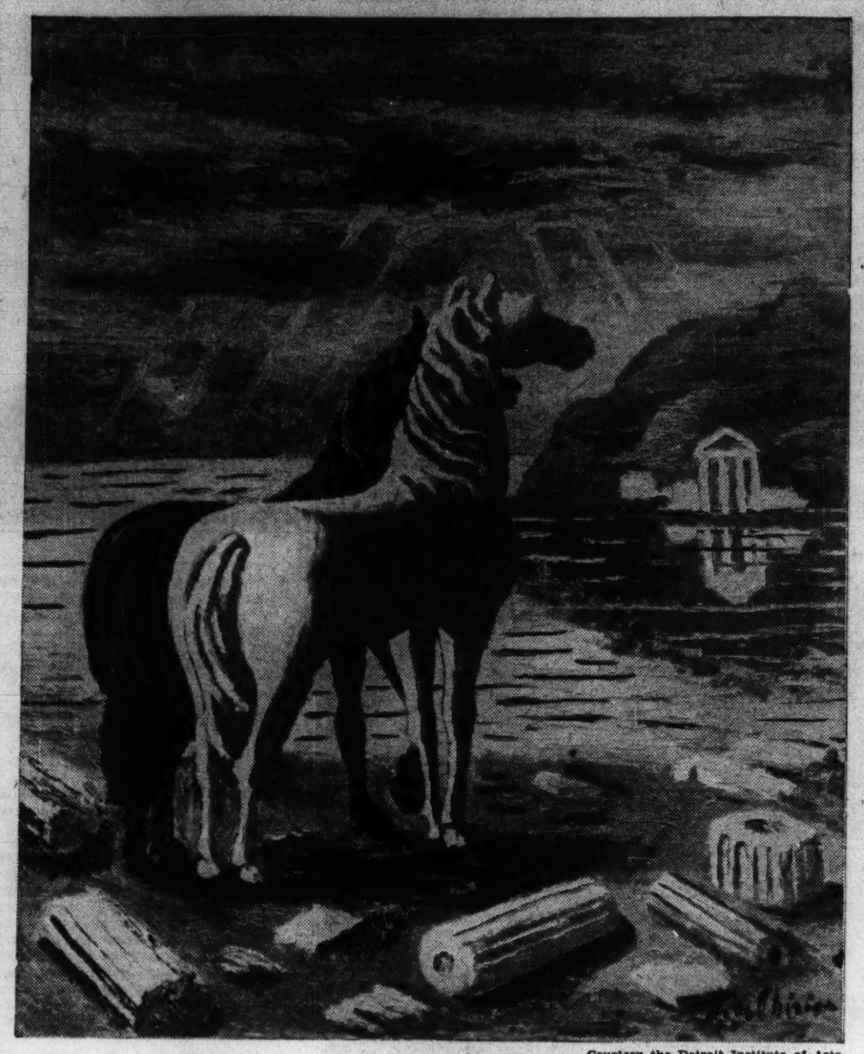
Rooted in steadfast calm, grey stems are seen
Like weather-beaten masts; the wood, unfurled,
Seems as a ship with crowding sails of green
That sweep across the lonely billowing world.

—SIEGFRIED SASSOON, in "Selected Poems."

## Scott's Favorite Evening Walk

If I were to choose a spot from which the rising or setting sun could be seen to the greatest possible advantage, it would be that wild path winding around the foot of the high belt of semicircular rocks called Salisbury Crags, and marking the verge of the steep descent which slopes down into the glen on the south-eastern side of the city of Edinburgh. The prospect, in its general outline, commands a close-built, high-piled city, stretching itself out beneath . . . now a noble arm of the sea, with its rocks, isles, distant shores and boundary of mountains; and now a fair and fertile champaign country, varied with hill, dale and rock, and skirted by the picturesque ridge of the Pentland Mountains.

But as the path gently circles around the base of the cliffs, the prospect, composed as it is of these enchanting and sublime objects, changes at every step, and presents them blended with, or divided from, each other in every possible variety which can gratify the eye and the imagination. When a piece of scenery so beautiful, yet so varied, so exciting by its intricacy, and yet so sublime, is lighted up by the tints of morning or evening, and displays all that variety of shadowy depth, exchanged with partial brilliancy, which gives character even to the tamest of landscapes, the effect approaches near to enchantment. This path used to be my favorite evening and morning resort, when engaged with a favorite author, or new subject of study.—From "The Heart of Midlothian," by SIR WALTER SCOTT.



Courtesy the Detroit Institute of Arts

*"Horses": From a Painting by Giorgio de Chirico*

IN A gallery of modern paintings, where color sometimes garish, almost always brilliant, is the dominant note, a canvas such as Giorgio de Chirico's "Horses" is all the more striking in its serenity and neutral coloring. For its only colors are grays and browns in varying intensities, with the classic columns and portico-forming accents of lustrous white. Yet there is plenty of light and action in the picture. Far from being the realistic creatures of a Rosa Bonheur or a Landseer, these magnificent animals express a superb poise and energy. They are hardly beings of this earth, for there is a mythical quality about them, as about nearly all of Chirico's figures, a suggestion of a "never-never land."

The art of Chirico charms by its poetry. It is romantic and literary, rather than plastic, and without doubt it shows the influence of his early environment. He was born of Italian parents in Volo, Greece, and lived in that country until he was sixteen years old. Then he traveled in Italy and Germany and later settled in Paris, making there the acquaintance of Apollinaire, Picasso, and Paul Guillaume, who encouraged his efforts to find himself. During this early period, architectural memories afforded the principal theme for his compositions, which showed primarily arcades with intense shadows, fragments of marble statutes, broken columns, or figures clad in togas.

After frequenting the museums of Italy and studying the old masters, the artist abandoned partially the inventions of this period, but never the classic simplicity. Though his later portraits and landscapes are more true to nature, they never fail to show a high lyrical quality in composition, design, and in treatment of material.

## Edward Lear: The Little Known

"True humour is sensibility in the most catholic and deepest sense; but it is the sport of sensibility; wholesome and perfect therefore; as it were, the playful, teasing fondness of a mother to her child."—Carlyle.

It is said that humour is allied to sadness, and that it is this quality which defines it from its kindred talent, wit. The writer of the following letters was a master of the former art, as well as a painter of beautiful and original pictures.

The English and American public of the present day only know Edward Lear through his "Book of Nonsense." To only a cultivated few, and the survivors of a past generation who possess many of his works, are his pictures existent. But practically to none is known the depth of character and personality of the man who wrote these rhymes and painted these pictures. How few have realised the vein of sadness and other qualities, which went to make Lear's humour of the highest order and his pictures of special interest. . . .

I, who knew him from my earliest years, remember how he attracted me at all periods of my life. From the time that he drew for me an alphabet, when I scarce can remember him so doing, when he sang with little voice, but with intense feeling and individuality, songs by Tennyson, his friend, which he had himself put to charming music; to the time when he sent me an exquisite framed water-colour drawing, a delicious harmony in blue, of the "Vale of Tempe"—as a wedding gift. And later still when we spent a few weeks near him in his San Remo villa home in 1880, still the same sad, whimsical, personality, an undefinable charm of the man attracted as ever, and one day to us was literally shown forth, in his singing of an air to which he had set "The Owl and the Pussy Cat."—From "Letters of Edward LEAR." Edited by LADY STRACHEY of Sutton Court, London.

## Guds Forjættelser

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

I DISSE Tider, hvor Standpunkter og Holdepunkter skifter, og de materielle Tilstande stadigt varierer, er det vidunderlig oplivende at tænke paa saadanne Beviser, som aabenbarer dét guddommelige Princips Stabilitet, Ledelse og tilforladelige Hjælp. Som mange har opdaget, resulterer den menneskelige Læggen Planer ofte i Skuffelser og mulige Fejlslag. Lad os da i vore Ønsker om gode Resultater med Hensyn til Løsningen af vore Problemer—hvad de end maatte være—vende os til guddommelig Ledelse, naar det gælder Visdom og Beskyttelse. Fremgang er uundgaaelig, naar den sættes i Virksomhed ved Guds Love, som de aabenbares gennem Bibelen og praktisk forklares gennem Christian Science.

Lad os tænke over nogle af de fremherskende bibelske Beretninger, hvorfra de, der rækker ud efter den Støtte, der er stærk nok til at opholde alle rette Bestræbelser, kan hente ny Tro og nyt Mod. Et Eksempel, som er af episke Dimensioner, er Beretningen om Israels Børn, som blev ledet ud af Trældom, ind i det forjættede Land. Ligeledes den Gang det store Tempel i Jerusalem blev indviet, og Kong Salomon saa, at et umaadeligt Gode var kommet til hans Folk, tilskrev han ydmygt Gud hele Æren. Andagtsfuld udtalte han disse Ord: "Herre, Israels Gud! der er ingen Gud som du i Himmelen oventil eller paa Jorden nedentil, du, som holder Pagten og Miskundheden med dine Tjenere, som vandre for dit Ansigt af deres ganske Hjerte. . . . Lovet være Herren, som har givet sit Folk Israel Rolighed efter alt det, som han har talt! der blev ikke et Ord til intet af alle hans gode Ord".

Som Inspirationens Budskaber kom Forjættelserne til de aandeligt sindede Mænd og Kvinder blandt Jøderne. Ved den brændende Busk og ved mange andre Lejligheder, hvor Moses udøvede sin Mission, hørte han Guds-Ordet. Hver Gang blev der sagt ham, hvad han skulde gøre. Først adlød han i Frygt og Tvivl, men gradvis vandt han mere og mere Tillid til Gud, eftersom Guds Magt blev demonstreret.

De velkendte Beskrivelser om, hvad David opnaaede i de Aar, han var Konge, er andre mærkværdige Beviser paa, hvad der lykkeligt kan fuldføres under Guds Ledelse. De Tankeegenskaber, der er nødvendige for Udøvelsen af disse Gerninger, var først aandeliggjort Tænkning og dernæst usvigelig Tro paa det Budskab, der kommer fra aandelig Inspiration, tilligemed urokkelig Lydighed mod Gud.

I denne Tidsalder kommer disse Budskaber om guddommelig Ledelse ofte til dem, der søger efter en Løsning paa de Problemer, de staar overfor, og til dem, som bevidst staar i Forbindelse med Gud. Frygt kan maaske forsøge at stille sig imellem, for at berøve En det store Gode, som Gud har beredt for Menneskeslægten. Tvivl kan maaske betvivle den guddommelige Ledelses Visdom, gøre Ens Skridt usikre og saaledes stille sig i Vejen for Lydighed og Fremgang. Imod dette advarer Mrs. Eddy os, naar hun siger (*Miscellaneous Writings*, S. 319): "Ingen Tvivl maa stille sig imellem Forjættelsen og Udfaldet".

Her giver Bibelen os atter overbevisende Eksempler paa den aandelige Profetis Paalidelighed, da der var ringe, om noget menneskeligt Bevis til Stede, til Betryggelse for Troen. Præsterne, som bar Arken til Floden Jordan, var begyndt at vade ud i Vandet, førend Beviset paa Guds Magt kom, og Vandene skiltes. Kvinden, som samlede Karrene, førend der var Olie til at fylde dem med, var Eksempel paa en saadan Tro; og det samme var den Konge, som adlød den inspirerede Profets Ord og gravede Grøfter over hele Dalen, førend der var Tegn til Vand. Vort Behov vil ligeledes blive afhjulpet, hvis vi, idet vi afslaar at lytte til Raad fra dem, der er materielt sindede, og idet vi forkaster alle det dødelige Sinds afskrækkende Suggestioner, fastholder vor Overbevisning om guddommelig Inspiration og fastholder Bevidstheden om Guds Herredømme, Visdom og Magt.

Ved at grunde over Mesterens Livsløb ser man, at han stadig blev ledet af aandelig Vision. Fra Faderen vidste han, hvad hans Mission var, og hvorledes den skulde fuldbyrdes. Blev Jesus nogen Sinde vildledt af aandelig Inspiration? Svaret er bestemt, Nej. Et Spørgsmaal som dette: "Mistede Jesus nogen Sinde Troen paa Gud?" kunde endogsaa støde nogle af os som kættersk. Bør da vor Tro vakle, hvis vi skal følge hans Eksempel, gøre de Gerninger, som han gjorde, og udarbejde Løsningen af vore individuelle Problemer? Var Jesus altid lydig mod Gud? Det var han. Saa maa vi stræbe at blive ligedan. Da Jesus blev opfordret til at helbrede de syge, oprejse de døde, eller naar som helst han udførte et af sine saakaldte Mirakler, gik aandelig Opfattelse altid forud for og fulgte med Demonstrationen. Fra hans Side var der ingen Mangel paa Tillid til Guds Magt. Tro, Lydighed mod Princippet, og aandelig Forstaaelse frembragte Harmoni og sejrede.

Lad os ligeledes overveje Johannes Vision af den nye Himmel og den nye Jord og den endelige Forsvinden af alt ondt. Her er atter en af Gud givet Forjættelse, bestemt for hele Menneskeheden. Først studser man over denne aandelige Aabenbarings Storhed. Maatte det dernæst kunne siges om enhver af os, idet vi stræber fremad, ligesom Paulus sagde om Abraham: "Om Guds Forjættelse tvivlede han ikke i Vantro, derimod blev han styrket i Troen, idet han gav Gud Ære".

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## *The First Sweet Breath of Spring!*

With the jonquils, comes the first sweet breath of spring.
Through the earth their firm straight spears are seen,
Then shy buds all veiled in tender green,
Till the sunbeams brush their veils aside,
And fair blossoms,—starlike,—open wide,
Pouring forth their fragrance with delight,
Each a chalice, filled with radiant light.
With the jonquils, comes the first sweet breath of spring.

SUSAN P. CAMPBELL.

## God's Promises

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IN THESE days of shifting standards and constantly varying material conditions, it is wonderfully refreshing to meditate upon evidence which reveals the stability, guidance, and dependable aid of divine Principle. As many have discovered, human planning often results in disappointment, possibly failure. Then, let our desire for success in solving our problems, whatever they may be, turn us to divine guidance for wisdom and protection. Progress, operating under God's laws, as revealed through the Bible and explained practically through the teachings of Christian Science, is inevitable.

Let us consider some of the outstanding Biblical accounts from which fresh faith and courage may be gathered by those who are reaching out for support strong enough to uphold all right endeavors. One illustration, epic in its proportions, is the record of the children of Israel being led out of bondage to the promised land. Again, at the time of the dedication of the great temple at Jerusalem, King Solomon, realizing that immeasurable good had come to his people, humbly attributed all the glory to God. Prayerfully he uttered these words: "Lord God of Israel, there is no God like thee, in heaven above, or on earth beneath, who keepest covenant and mercy with thy servants that walk before thee with all their heart. . . . Blessed be the Lord, that hath given rest unto his people Israel, according to all that he promised: there hath not failed one word of all his good promise."

The promises came as messages of inspiration to the spiritually-minded men and women among the Jews. Moses heard the Word of God at the burning bush, and on many other occasions when he was executing his mission. Each time he was told what he should do. At first he obeyed with fear and doubt, but gradually gained more and more confidence in God, as God's power was demonstrated.

The familiar accounts of David's achievements through the years of his kingship are other remarkable proofs of successful accomplishment under God's direction. The qualities of thought requisite for the performance of these works were, first, spiritualized thinking, and, secondly, unflinching faith in the message derived from spiritual inspiration, accompanied by unfailing obedience to God.

To those searching for a solution to the problems confronting them, and consciously communing with God, these messages of divine guidance often come in this age. Fear may try to intervene to deprive one of the great good that God has in store for mankind. Doubt may question the wisdom of divine direction, making one's steps uncertain, thus interfering with obedience and progress. Against this, Mrs. Eddy warns us when she says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 319), "No doubt must intervene between the promise and event."

Here again the Bible furnishes us with reassuring examples of the reliability of spiritual prophecy when there was little if any human evidence at hand to warrant faith. The priests bearing the ark at the river Jordan had started to wade into the water before the proof of God's power came and the waters divided. The woman who collected the pots before there was oil to fill them exemplified this type of faith; and so did the king who obeyed the words of the inspired prophet and made the valley full of ditches before there was a sign of water. Our need likewise will be met if, refusing to listen to advice from the materially minded and rejecting all deterrent suggestions of mortal mind, we maintain our conviction of divine inspiration and remain conscious of God's government, wisdom, and power.

In meditating upon the career of the Master, one sees that he was constantly guided by spiritual vision. He knew from the Father what his mission was, and how it should be fulfilled. Was Jesus ever misled by spiritual inspiration? The answer is emphatically, No. The question, Did Jesus ever lose faith in God? might even strike some of us as heretical. Then should our own faith waver if we are to follow our Exemplar, do works like his, and work out the solution of our individual problems? Was Jesus always obedient to God? He was. So we must strive to be likewise. When Jesus was called upon to heal the sick, raise the dead, or whenever he performed one of the so-called miracles, spiritual perception preceded and accompanied demonstration. There was no lack on his part of confidence in God's power. Faith, obedience to Principle, and spiritual understanding brought out harmony and were victorious.

Let us also ponder John's vision of the new heaven and new earth and the final disappearance of all evil. Here again is a God-given promise intended for all mankind. First, one pauses before the magnitude of this spiritual revelation. Then may it be said of each one of us as we press onward, as Paul said of Abraham, "He staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith, giving glory to God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

## *Envoy*

*(To "More Songs From Vagabondia")*

Whose furthest footsteps never strayed
Beyond the village of his birth
Is but a lodger of the night
In this old wayside inn of earth.

Tomorrow he shall take his pack,
And set out for the ways beyond
On the old trail from star to star,
An alien and a vagabond.

—RICHARD HOVEY. Poems.

## About a Bell

If one happens to be a guest in a certain picturesque old manor house in Dorsetshire, England, one finds the events of one's day regulated by the sound of a delightful bell.

In the morning its cheery call announces that day is here.

It hints in beautiful tones that no time must be lost in sleep, if one would see the freshness of the morning and hear the early chorus of birds. Later it will give warning when the car waits at the door, or when dinner-time approaches. After a day or two, the guest may feel that a tuneful friendliness has been established between him and the bell; and his host may be asked for a nearer view of it, and for the particulars of its history.

Then, at the top of this charming old house, where a glorious view is unfolded to the eyes, the story of the musical bell will be told. It is made of brass, and bears round its rim the legend HELENA JAKOBA 1845, it having been, apparently, the bell of a Dutch sailing ship of that name, which was lost off the coast of Malay, somewhere about 1870. In those days all wreckage became the property of the Raja, who also levied toll on all the piracies committed by his people. The bell, (Helena Jakoba) seems to have been the only relic of her ship traceable; but no one knows how she came to be in the town of Khota Bharu. There her present owner, who was Resident in Kelantan, found her established as the bell of the police station. It was the sentry's business to ring the bell when the station clock marked the hour, and also at irregular times during the night, in order that people might know the police were awake and on guard!

The Residency being close to the police station, its household affairs were also regulated by the sound of Helena Jakoba. But, in the East, time is of negligible value, and it would often happen that the Resident's cook was late with his master's dinner. On such occasions he would call to the sentry not to sound the eight o'clock bell till he was ready to serve the meal. And so the hours of the town of Khota Bharu were often subservient to the Residency kitchen! But the time came when new police quarters were built, and so more regular ways adopted.

Then Helena Jakoba was unslung from her post and presented to the Resident, who took her with him on his travels. After a few years, she once more started on an ocean voyage, different from the stormy and adventurous ones of her youth. For her new owner took her to England and established her on the roof of his house where, in that peaceful corner of Dorsetshire, she rings out her melodious messages with more promptness and exactitude than was expected of her in her far-off Eastern home.

J. L. G.


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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## MRS. W. F. HOWE IN SEMIFINALS

### Mrs. Wightman, Mrs. Green and Mrs. Adams Advance at Ardsley Club

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 26—Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., 1932 squash racquets champion, and three other seeded players advanced into the semifinal round of the women's Ardsley Racquet and Swimming Club's annual invitation tournament. Each player advancing scored two victories.

The winners yesterday were, besides Mrs. Howe, Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, Mass., former national champion; Mrs. H. Stuart Green of Ardsley, and Mrs. William H. Adams of Cedarhurst, Long Island, N. Y.

Mrs. Howe met and defeated Mrs. Edgar Arnold in the third round, 15—7, 15—10, 15—12, and then Miss Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, sixth seeded player, 8—15, 15—9, 15—6, 15—10.

Mrs. Green's victories were scored over Mrs. H. H. Jessup and Miss Anne Page of Philadelphia, while Mrs. Wightman defeated Mrs. J. E. Bierwirth and Mrs. G. Dickinson. Mrs. Adams halted Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira of Philadelphia and Miss R. Anderson. The summary:

ARDSLEY RACQUET AND SWIMMING CLUB INVITATION WOMEN'S SQUASH RACQUETS

Third Round

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. defeated Mrs. Edgar Arnold, 15—7, 15—10, 15—12.

Miss Eleonora R. Sears defeated Mrs. C. A. Slosson, 15—6, 15—11, 15—9.

Miss Anne Page defeated Mrs. George Beavers, 8—15, 16—14, 13—15, 15—9, 15—7.

Mrs. H. Stuart Green defeated Mrs. H. H. Jessup, 15—5, 15—7, 15—6.

Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira defeated Mrs. T. C. Francis, 15—12, 9—15, 15—11, 15—11.

Mrs. W. H. Adams defeated Miss V. Anderson, 15—6, 15—2, 15—10.

Mrs. George W. Wightman defeated Mrs. J. E. Bierwith, 12—15, 15—7, 15—12, 15—3.

Mrs. George Dickinson defeated Miss Alice Francis, 15—7, 15—9, 15—11.

Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. Howe defeated Miss Sears, 8—15, 15—9, 15—6, 15—10.

Mrs. Green defeated Miss Page, 15—8, 18—16, 6—15, 15—11.

Mrs. Adams defeated Mrs. Madeira, 15—11, 15—10, 7—15, 15—11, 17—16.

Mrs. Wightman defeated Mrs. Dickinson, 8—15, 15—18, 15—5, 15—9, 15—5.

## Class B Squash Tennis Under Way

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—The next to last of the big squash tennis championships of the season, the United States championship for Class B players, got under way vigorously at the Columbia University Club, yesterday, with almost half of the first round completed at the close of play. Frank C. Hart, Essex Club and Crescent Athletic Club, seeded No. 1, encountered Ludlow Vandeventer, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, and swamped him at 15—7, 15—11, while Frank V. Brodil, also a double club representative, of Park Avenue Squash Club and Columbia University Club, won over Crosby Allison, Crescent Athletic Club, also in straight games, though he had a harder struggle to win at 18—15, 15—7.

Another victory of importance, though outside the seeded ranks, was scored by Louis B. Dailey Jr. of Princeton Club over R. W. Georgi, New York Athletic Club, in a three-game match scored at 5—15, 15—13, 15—10. Willard K. Rice, Harvard Club, also seeded, was another victor, defeating J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, 15—9, 15—3.

The lone upset of the day brought defeat to Carl Donner of Princeton Club, seeded eighth, at the hands of Lambert Prettyman, a strong player of past years for Yale Club, but only an occasional performer this season. This was closely fought, the score being 15—12, 17—15. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

F. C. Hart, Crescent A. C., defeated Ludlow Vandeventer, Elizabeth T. & C. C., 15—7, 15—11.

L. B. Dailey Jr., Princeton Club, defeated R. W. Georgi, New York A. C., 5—15, 15—13, 15—10.

F. A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside T. C., defeated A. P. Heineman, City A. C., 16—18, 15—5, 15—10.

R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, defeated L. Mead Treadwell, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—1.

A. G. Lanier, Yale Club, defeated E. W. Arnold, Crescent A. C., 15—13, 3—15, 15—10.

J. D. Scheerer, Essex Club, defeated N. N. Alexander, Columbia U. C., 12—15, 18—13, 15—5.

Frank V. Brodil, Park Avenue S. C., defeated Crosby Allison, Crescent A. C., 18—15, 15—7.

C. W. Fyfe, Crescent A. C., won from Harvey A. Mayer, City A. C., by default.

C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, defeated T. A. Backer, City A. C., 8—15, 15—8, 15—2.

E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, defeated S. W. Smith, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—10, 7—15, 15—12.

O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, won from Frank L. Giusti, Bayside T. C., by default.

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent A. C., 15—9, 15—3.

Jerome Lang, Columbia U. C., defeated W. D. Cunningham, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—18, 15—12.

Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, defeated Carl Donner, Princeton Club, 15—12, 17—15.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 17 | 9 | 12 | 79 | 68 | 43 |
| Windsor | 16 | 7 | 14 | 85 | 74 | 39 |
| London | 15 | 9 | 12 | 68 | 50 | 39 |
| Detroit | 15 | 8 | 13 | 73 | 69 | 38 |
| Pittsburgh | 15 | 8 | 16 | 62 | 85 | 34 |
| Cleveland | 14 | 5 | 19 | 85 | 101 | 33 |
| Syracuse | 13 | 6 | 17 | 83 | 89 | 32 |

RESULTS FEB. 25

Buffalo 5, Detroit 0.
Pittsburgh 3, Syracuse 1.

BISONS INCREASE LEAD

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORT ERIE, Ont., Feb. 26—Buffalo Bisons increased their leadership margin in the International Hockey League to four points by administering a 5-to-0 shutout to Detroit Olympics here last night. Ronald Martin scored four goals for the Bisons, and Roth got the other. All the scoring was done in an exciting second period. The defeat robbed Olympics of a chance to climb into second place ahead of Windsor and London.

JACKETS CLIMB IN STANDING

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Feb. 26—Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets moved to fifth place in the rapidly shifting International Hockey League standing when they defeated Syracuse Stars here last night, 3 to 1. Gregg, Field and Rodden scored for the Jackets. Syd Howe saved Syracuse from a shutout with a goal late in the third period.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

Texas Aggies 1431, Brooklyn P. I. 1262.

## Postpone Action On Commissioner

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 26 (AP)—The Southern Conference today voted to postpone consideration of a proposal for an athletic commissioner, until the December meetink in Knoxville, Tenn.

A conference committee, headed by Dean Slage of the University of Florida, that was appointed at the last meeting in New Orleans to consider the proposal for such an athletic supervisor recommended that the conference employ either a commissioner or executive secretary. A motion was quickly made and passed that the recommendation of this committee be tabled until the annual meeting in December.

This special committee told the conference it did not favor giving the proposed southern commissioner so much power as that held by the Western Conference sports head, Maj. J. L. Griffith, but that he should have the authority to travel around to the member schools and inspect the scholarships on a merit basis and to pass on the eligibility of players.

H. J. Stegeman of the University of Georgia has announced he will ask permission from the Conference to give 10 per cent of the receipts from the basketball tournament, also starting here today, to the southeastern Olympic fund.

## EIGHT TEAMS IN THE THIRD ROUND

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Feb. 26—Possible winners of the Rugby League Challenge Cup—a trophy which, in professional rugger of northern England, is very much what the Football Association Challenge Cup is in the realm of soccer—were winnowed down to eight when the second round of competition was concluded this week with a decision in the replayed match between Halifax and Hunslet.

Of this distinguished octet, five hail from Yorkshire—Dewsbury, Wakefield, Leeds, Halifax and Castleford—three from Lancashire—Leigh, Wigan and Swinton—and they have been paired for the third round on March 5 as follows: Dewsbury vs. Wakefield; Leeds vs. Leigh; Wigan vs. Halifax, and Castleford vs. Swinton.

The performances of Leeds, Swinton and Wigan will be watched with special interest because they are all also running hard for inclusion in the first four places in the final standing of the Rugby League championship. In this protracted week-to-week tournament the sides with the four best records for the season play little competition between themselves, the first on the list opposing the fourth, the second meeting the third and the winners playing off for the league championship title.

Another side upon which the limelight focuses is Halifax, winner of the Rugby League cup last season. The results in the second round were:

Dewsbury 14, Broughton Rangers 0. Hunslet 7, Halifax 7 (Halifax won replay). Leeds 36, Keighley 2. Leigh 14, Rochdale Hornets 7. Swinton 11, Batley 0. Castleford 11, St. Helens Recreation 8. Wigan 34, Barrow 2. Wakefield Trinity 15, Warrington 2.

## RECORD ENTRY FOR SCHOOLBOY MEET

No fewer than 432 entries have been received for the fifteenth annual State Track Meet held under the auspices of the Massachusetts High School Athletic Association at the Boston Garden tomorrow afternoon. This promises to furnish some of the hardest fought and highest standard of schoolboy track and field competition seen in Boston in some time. The meet is divided into two classes—A and B—with 210 of the athletes entered in the former class and the balance in the latter.

There are 15 schools entered in Class A, with Boston English High School out to defend the championship title which it now holds. The champions are generally favored to retain the honor, with Medford High School their chief opponent. Lawrence High and Brookline High are picked to be well up among the leaders. Several new records are expected, as some of the entries are capable of bettering the present marks and, in addition, spikes are to be worn at this meet, which will give the athletes a better chance to improve existing marks.

Watertown High School is the present Class B champion; but few are picking it to retain the title as Everett High, Worcester North High and Somerville High appear to be strong enough to force the champions out of their title.

SCHEFTEL LOSES CLOSE MATCH

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP)—Stuart Scheftel, young English golfer, and favored quarter-finalist in the annual Dixie amateur golf tournament, was upset yesterday when he lost his 18-hole match with Bob Odom, New York, 1 up. The Briton, who captured co-medal honors Monday in his first tour of a Florida tournament course, led Odom the first nine holes and stood three up at the twelfth, but Odom won four of the next five holes. The New Yorker took a 6 on the eighteenth, and with prospects of an extra-hole match, Scheftel three-putted for a 6 to halve and lose the match. Tommy Goodwin, Monroe (N. Y.) youth, defeated Howard Tryon, Detroit, 1 up. T. Philip Perkins, the other prominent British golfer in the tournament and defending champion, turned back the bid of Gus Novotny, La Grange, Ill., 2 up. Dan Soccoli, New Britain, Conn., advanced to the semifinals by defeating John Brown, Portland (Maine) high school boy, 4 and 3.

MORELAND IN SEMIFINAL

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 26 (AP)—Gus Moreland's clubs smashed par yesterday as the Dallas youngster defeated E. J. Rodgers of Oklahoma City, 9 and 8, to qualify for the semifinals of the Houston Country Club's eighteenth annual invitation golf tournament. Moreland, defending champion, will meet another boy from Dallas, Reynolds Smith, who turned back Jack Dold of Houston yesterday, 2 and 1. John Dawson of Chicago easily qualified in the other bracket, defeating W. C. Hunt of Houston, former Texas state champion, 7 and 6. Willie Maguire Jr., 16-year-old son of the club's professional, defeated Edwin McClure of Shreveport, 1 up in 38 holes, and won the right to play Dawson.

LINFIELD DEFEATS CELTIC

BELFAST, Ireland, Feb. 26 (AP)—Linfield finally triumphed over Celtic, 2 to 1, today, in their semifinal Irish Cup soccer match. Three games were necessary to settle the argument. On Feb. 6 they played a 2-all draw. Meeting a second time they were again deadlocked at 2-all after a tense match. Linfield will meet Glentoran in the final on March 26.

## MISS PALFREY WINS 6-2, 7-5

### Defeats Mrs. Whittingstall for Right to Meet Miss Betty Nuthall

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 26 (AP)—Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., the defending champion, and Miss Betty Nuthall of England, gained the final round of women's singles in the Bermuda tennis championships yesterday.

The men's singles final will bring together two British stars, Frederick J. Perry and H. G. N. Lee.

Miss Palfrey won her way into the finals by eliminating Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall of England, 6—2, 7—5. Miss Nuthall defeated Miss Virginia Hilleary of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Palfrey played smart tennis in defeating Mrs. Whittingstall. She kept the British star in back court most of the way, preventing her from coming to the net where she is most effective. Miss Palfrey trailed 5—3 in the second set, but a determined rally won her four straight games, set and match.

Miss Nuthall outplayed Miss Hilleary decisively through their match.

In men's singles, Lee found H. K. Lester of England off form and won out in straight sets, 6—1, 6—3. Lester, who had eliminated R. Berkeley Bell of New York in the quarterfinals, could not do anything right yesterday and fell easy victim to Lee's accurate play.

Perry, after winning the first set from George Patrick Hughes of Great Britain, 6—1, needed all his strokes to take the second and match, 12—10. After the second set had gone to 5-all, Perry and Hughes alternated in winning games until Perry had gained an 11—10 lead. Then in the twenty-second game Hughes double-faulted to give Perry game, set and match.

John H. Doeg of Orange, N. J., won the championship last year.

## Hoffman Defeats Becker, Yale Club

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—William P. Hoffman, of the Bayside Tennis Club, scored one of the finest victories of his career as a squash tennis player yesterday, when he defeated J. S. Becker, the Yale Club star, who is at the top of the Class B team of that club, though still in Class C to enter the final round of the United States Class C championship, at the Park Avenue Squash Club. He will oppose another Yale Club player of lesser prominence, Van Buren Taliaferro, of the champion Class C team, in the final round tomorrow afternoon. The latter put out another Yale Club player, W. D. Hoag, winner of the Class C novice tournament, in the other semifinal, in straight games, 15—10, 15—12, 18—15.

Not until the very final rally was the result between Becker and Hoffman settled. They fought for an hour and a half at least, with the scale of success varying from one to another all the way. The score was 15—12, 8—15, 9—15, 15—12, 15—12, so that Becker actually won more points than his opponent, 66-62. In the two final games, Becker hung on for several innings when Hoffman was at game point, and if he had forced extra points, stood a fine chance to win either game.

Taliaferro has developed a soft spot that proved the decisive factor in his victory over Hoag, as the latter covered court better, and both played evenly in their hard driving and service. Both showed traces of the coaching of Frank Lafforgue, the Yale Club professional, who is credited with the success of the novice team which won the Metropolitan team championship, and furnished the three members of the club who competed yesterday. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLASS C SQUASH TENNIS INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Semifinal Round

William P. Hoffman, Bayside T. C., defeated J. S. Becker, Yale Club, 15—12, 8—15, 9—15, 15—12, 15—12.

Van Buren Taliaferro, Yale Club, defeated W. D. Hoag, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—12, 18—15.

## WARD BEATS REID IN OPEN SQUASH

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 — Frank Ward showed that he is at the top of his game and expects to win the United States open championship at squash tennis in his usual overwhelming style, as he has for the past four years, when he swamped James L. Reid, Crescent Athletic Club coach, yesterday evening, at the Hotel Shelton court, 15—1, 15—3, 15—2. This places the City Athletic Club instructor in the finals, where he will encounter Thomas Iannicelli, Essex Club coach, tomorrow afternoon.

Iannicelli met Harry F. Wolf, the amateur champion, and the first amateur to reach the semifinals, and defeated him, also in straight games, though the New York Athletic Club player made a good showing. The score of this was 15—7, 15—4, 15—9.

CONACHER REINSTATED

MONTREAL, Feb. 26 (AP)—Barred from participation in a National Hockey League game because of his three major penalties, Charlie Conacher of Toronto Maple Leafs was reinstated yesterday by Frank Calder, league president, and played for the Leafs last night against Detroit at Toronto.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

Temple 30, Haverford 25.

## Endzevick Beats Former Champion

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 26 (AP)—John Endzevick of Cleveland, Ohio state handball champion, came to the forefront in the United States handball tournament here yesterday with an upset victory over Merritt Bates of Dallas, Texas, 1930 tournament king.

His victory, by the score of 21—15, 21—19, sent him into the semifinals where he will clash with Sam Atcheson of Memphis, defending champion.

Atcheson, who hasn't yet taken off his sweater, continued with his accustomed ease, bowling over Karl Walter of Cleveland, 21—5, 21—6.

Al Hobelman of Baltimore, 1927 titlist, appears a certain finalist. Yesterday he subdued his lower bracket opponent, Charles Mentz, young Cleveland star, by the decisive score of 21—4, 21—4. In his three matches, only 18 points have been scored against Hobelman.

Joe Goudreau of Cleveland will be Hobelman's semifinal opponent by virtue of his victory over Sam Berko, a fellow townsman, 21—8, 17—21, 21—19.

Only one upset marked the first two rounds of doubles play, that in which Fred Newman and Bert Tyler of Cleveland defeated the veteran team of Pat Young and Karl Walter, 21—10, 21—17.

Sam Atcheson and Walter Streuli, Memphis defending champions, had little difficulty with the St. Louis team of Milton Smith and Frank Zander, winning 21—5, 21—9. In the first round they disposed of the team of Warringer-Cohn, Cleveland, 21—4, 21—14.

Finals will be played in both singles and doubles Saturday.

## BERMUDA GOLF CUP FOR ANNUAL PLAY

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Arrangements have been completed for an informal golf tournament between American and Bermuda-English teams on the New Castle Harbor course at Hamilton, Bermuda, March 7 and 8, according to word received here.

Each team will consist of eight players. George J. Voigt will head the American squad and have as his companions Leonard Martin, 1931 metropolitan champion, Charles F. Sheldon, Eddie Driggs Jr., Robert Lay, Pennington Miller-Jones, John Roberts, George Hackl and Clive Alvord.

On the Bermuda-British team will be Cyril Tolley, captain, Hal Butterfield and Bernard Gosling, S. G. Butterfield, J. E. Pearman and C. Ross Somerville, Canadian ace. Two more players will be named later.

The teams will play for the Castle Harbor Cup and it is planned to make the matches an annual feature. They will be played along Walker Cup lines with singles and four-ball rounds.

## SMEATON RESIGNS FROM REFEREEING

MONTREAL, Feb. 26 (AP)—Cooper Smeaton, referee in the National Hockey Association and its successor the National Hockey League since 1913, announced his resignation last night.

"This business of refereeing has not been beneficial to my own business enterprise," he said, in presenting his resignation to Frank Calder, president of the N. H. L.

Smeaton said his action had nothing to do with a protested game at Chicago last Sunday when Eddie Shore of the Boston Bruins struck him and was given a match penalty. Art Ross, Boston manager, protested on the grounds that Smeaton should have allowed a substitute for Shore.

"I was perfectly right." Smeaton said last night. "The rule quoted by Ross covers a player attempting to strike a spectator or official. There is nothing in the book to cover the specific instance of an official actually being struck. I considered the offense serious enough to deserve my ruling."

Smeaton began his hockey career as a defense player with Westmount in the old Montreal City League and played also with Cecil Hart's All-Stars. He began umpiring with the N. H. A. in 1913 and was named referee-in-chief of the N. H. L. in 1925. In 1930 he was appointed manager of the Philadelphia Quakers of the N. H. L., returning to his referee's post this year.

KIECKHEFER IN SECOND PLACE

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 (AP)—Augie Kieckhefer retained second place while the veteran Willie Hoppe climbed into a third-place tie yesterday by turning in victories in the all star three-cushion billiard championship tournament. Kieckhefer ran his record to four victories and two defeats by defeating Arthur Thurnblad, 40 to 37 in 36 innings; Hoppe won his second match in five starts by toppling Welker Cochran, 40 to 31 in 46 innings. He is tied with Thurnblad for third place. Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., leads with four victories and one defeat.

PRENTICE SUCCEEDS WARD

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Bernon S. Prentice of New York has succeeded Holcombe Ward as chairman of the Davis Cup committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Ward asked to be relieved of the committee chairmanship so he could have more time to devote to the affairs of the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association, of which he recently was elected president. Prentice served as non-playing captain of the American cup team during the matches with Canada and Argentina last year.

MRS. HOGGARTH IN FINAL

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP)—Playing in alternate showers and sunshine, Mrs. Ernest Hoggarth, veteran player of Lorain, Ohio, swamped Mrs. R. E. Gleichauf, Rochester, N. Y., 6 and 7 yesterday and advanced to the final of the West Flagler women's golf tournament. Miss Ella Meyers, Oconomowoc, Wis., found little difficulty to defeat Mrs. W. H. Faber, Madison, Ohio, 4 and 2.

## Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 164

### ALEX H. LEVINSKY

Toronto, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in the 1930-31 season with Toronto of the National Hockey League. He was born at Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1910. He is about 5ft. 10in., weighs around 198 pounds, plays defense, and is a left-hand shot. His record:

1926-26—Harbord Collegiate High School.
1926-27—Moore Park, Toronto Hockey League.
1927-28—Toronto Marlboros, Ontario Hockey Association.
1928-29—Varsity, Ontario Hockey Association.
1929-30—Toronto Marlboros, Ontario Hockey Association.
1930-31—Toronto Marlboros-Toronto, National Hockey League.

## DETROIT GAINS POINT IN RACE

### Defeats Toronto, 5 to 3, as Rangers Hold Boston to Overtime Tie

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rangers | 20 | 7 | 13 | 104 | 80 | 47 |
| Chicago | 14 | 10 | 14 | 65 | 71 | 38 |
| Detroit | 15 | 7 | 17 | 80 | 92 | 37 |
| Boston | 12 | 11 | 15 | 92 | 84 | 35 |
| **CANADIAN DIVISION** | | | | | | |
| Canadiens | 18 | 6 | 14 | 86 | 84 | 42 |
| Toronto | 17 | 6 | 15 | 117 | 99 | 40 |
| Montreal | 15 | 6 | 19 | 121 | 120 | 36 |
| Americans | 13 | 7 | 18 | 66 | 101 | 33 |

RESULTS FEB. 25

Boston 3, Rangers 3, overtime.
Detroit 5, Toronto 3.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO, Feb. 26—The Maple Leafs lost their first home game since Dec. 26 last night when they were defeated by the Detroit Falcons, 5 to 3. The victory enabled the winners to strengthen their hold on third place in the American section of the National Hockey League and at the same time prevented the locals from tying the Canadiens for the leadership of the Canadian group.

While the visitors turned in the best performance that a Detroit team has ever shown in this city, the locals were much below their usual form, a majority of the Leafs are not in proper condition through no fault of their own and the speedy opening thrust of the visitors caught them unawares.

Detroit scored 15 seconds after the game started, the puck glancing in off Day's body, and at the end of the first period the Falcons led by 3 to 1. They added a goal in the second, but were outscored 2 to 1 in the third period when the locals staged a five-man attack which kept play in Detroit's defensive zone most of the time.

Detroit showed lots of speed both ways while Connell was brilliant in the third period. Chabot and Clancy were the best for the locals. The summary:

| DETROIT | TORONTO |
|---|---|
| Kilrea, Emms, Sorrell, lw | |
| rw, Conacher, Finnigan, Bailey, Darragh | |
| Goodfellow, Cox, Lewis, c | |
| c, Primeau, Blair, Miller | |
| Aurie, Carson, Cooper, rw | |
| lw, Jackson, Gracie, Cotton | |
| Young, Smith, ld | rd, Day, Clancy |
| Noble, rd, ld, Horner, Levinsky, Robertson | |
| Connell, g | g, Chabot |

Score—Detroit 5, Toronto 3. Goals—Goodfellow 2, Cox, Young and Aurie for Detroit; Jackson, Gracie and Primeau for Toronto. Assists—Aurie 2, Emms, Lewis and Kilrea for Detroit; Primeau, Gracie, Darragh and Finnigan for Toronto. Referees—G. N. Goodman, London, and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—New York Rangers and Boston Bruins fought a 3-to-3, overtime tie last night, with Boston trailing, 3 to 1, three minutes before the end of the regular session, but tying the score with two brilliant attacks in the next minute, and holding the leaders for the balance of the game.

The first period found both teams below their best form, but just at the end, the Cooks and Boucher combined to score, Boucher getting the goal. A vigorous dash by Shore right through the middle of the Rangers tied the score in the second session.

The second line of the Rangers accounted for a goal early in the third period, Murdoch on a rebound from Dillon. Then the first penalty of the game went against Johnson, but careful defense by the first Ranger line prevented damage. Brennan balanced Shore's earlier dash in similar style to make the third Ranger goal. A scramble gave Oliver a goal, and Chapman added another soon afterward, tying the score and forcing overtime. Seven men on the ice gave Boston a five-minute penalty, but no score came during its service or afterward. The summary:

| N. Y. RANGERS | BOSTON |
|---|---|
| F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, lw | |
| rw, Oliver, Clapper, Boyd, Runge | |
| Boucher, Somers, Gainor, Milks, c | |
| c, Chapman, Weiland, F. Jerwa | |
| W. Cook, Dillon, Desjardins, Heller, rw | |
| lw, Galbraith, Barry, Runge | |
| Johnson, W. Cook, ld | rd, Shore, Foster |
| Brennan, rd | ld, Hitchman, Owen |
| Roach, g | g, Thompson |

Score—N. Y. Rangers 3, Boston 3. Goals—Boucher, Murdoch, Brennan for Rangers; Shore, Oliver, Chapman for Boston. Assists—W. Cook, F. Cook, Somers, Dillon for Rangers; Chapman, Foster, Galbraith for Boston. Referees—J. A. O. Cleghorn and M. J. Rodden. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

## Chattanooga And Howard in Final

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 26 (AP)—A "dark horse" and a favorite will meet tonight for the first basketball championship of the Dixie Conference.

Howard College, of Birmingham, went into the finals with an upset victory last night over Millsaps, 48 to 43, while Chattanooga became a finalist by trouncing Mississippi College in the other semifinal game, 38 to 33, after an extra period. Howard had been accorded little chance against Millsaps, one of the favorites for the championship.

Both the semifinal games were hard fought. Howard emerged the victor over Millsaps after trailing at the half, 25 to 16, while Mississippi College was leading Chattanooga, 16 to 14, at the half.

## INTERNATIONAL SPORTS CARNIVAL

LUCERNE, Que., Feb. 26 (AP)—Skiriders, figure skaters and speed skaters from nine United States and Canadian universities will compete in the seventh annual International Intercollegiate Winter Sports Carnival to be held here over the week-end.

Representatives of Harvard, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Middlebury and New Hampshire universities have entered from the United States, to compete against experts from McGill, Toronto, St. Patrick's College and University of Ottawa.

Among entries will be one Olympic winter games champion, Jack Shea of Lake Placid, a sophomore at Dartmouth. He is Olympic 500-meter and 1500-meter speed skating champion. E. J. Blood of the University of New Hampshire, member of United States Olympic ski team, also will be here.

Two of Canada's Olympic skiers will participate, Ross Wilson of University of Toronto and Jacques Landry of University of Ottawa.

The program of the carnival, opening Saturday morning and closing Sunday afternoon, includes a 440-yard speed skating race, two-mile race, a snowshoe race, an 18 kilometers cross-country ski race, ski jumping, figure skating, slolom ski race and downhill ski race.

## CHAMPIONS IN LEAD AT LAST

### Columbia Stages Uphill Battle in Eastern League

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE STANDING

| Teams | W | L | Points For | Agst | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia | 5 | 1 | 248 | 169 | .833 |
| Princeton | 5 | 2 | 210 | 194 | .714 |
| Cornell | 4 | 2 | 189 | 184 | .667 |
| Dartmouth | 4 | 3 | 193 | 178 | .571 |
| Pennsylvania | 2 | 6 | 179 | 229 | .250 |
| Yale | 1 | 7 | 180 | 245 | .125 |

The strong Columbia University quintet, champion of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League for the past two years, has forced its way to the top of the 1932 league standing after a hard, uphill battle. The Lions were defeated in their opening game of the season, but since then have been successful in all of their games and to date have five victories. Princeton University is a close second with five triumphs and two defeats, while Cornell University is third with four and two. The Dartmouth College five, which led the race through the early part of the campaign, has slipped to fourth place. University of Pennsylvania and Yale University bring up the rear.

Although the Lions have fought their way to the top of the standing, they must yet prove that they are the 1932 champions. Close on their heels are the Princeton Tigers, the only team able to defeat the champions this season. On Feb. 29, these two fives meet on the home court of the Tigers, and the championship will be decided at that time.

Dartmouth's quintet has disappointed its many followers. The Green was coasting along in first place undefeated until Cornell won a close contest from the Hanover boys, 28 to 27, on Feb. 16. On Feb. 20 the Lions went to Hanover and took undisputed possession of first place by beating the Green, 42 to 32. Then Pennsylvania pulled Dartmouth further down in the race with a 32-to-22 victory on Feb. 24.

E. H. Nikkel '34, Yale forward, has held his lead over the individual scorers of the league. In the last two games he scored 18 points, to bring his total to 68. O. W. McDowell '34, Columbia center, climbed to second place by shooting 13 baskets from the floor and six from foul in the last three games the Lions have played. He is seven points behind Nikkel. It is noticeable that four of the first five leaders are sophomores. The leading individual scorers follow:

| Player, Position, College | Goals Floor | Foul | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. H. Nikkel '34, f, Yale | 28 | 12 | 68 |
| O. W. McDowell '34, c, Columb | 25 | 11 | 61 |
| R. K. Fairman '34, f, Princeton | 20 | 16 | 56 |
| D. N. Jones '32, g, Columbia | 19 | 15 | 53 |
| J. F. Seibert '34, f, Princeton | 20 | 12 | 52 |
| Robert McCoy '32, f, Columbia | 22 | 6 | 50 |
| Lewis Halkoff '32, f, Cornell | 19 | 9 | 47 |
| L. J. Tanseer '32, g, Penn | 17 | 11 | 45 |
| Louis Bender '32, f, Columbia | 18 | 6 | 42 |
| G. C. Furman '32, f, Cornell | 15 | 9 | 39 |
| G. D. Edwards '33, f, Dart'mth | 18 | 2 | 38 |
| R. D. O'Connell '33, g, Yale | 11 | 13 | 35 |
| Lester Klempner '34, f, Penn | 12 | 11 | 35 |
| J. W. Lord Jr. '32, g, Princeton | 14 | 6 | 34 |
| D. S. Kellett '34, f, Penn | 13 | 7 | 33 |

## PRINCETON CLUB DEFEATS ARDSLEY

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Princeton Club, winner of the New York group, practically clinched the Metropolitan Class B squash racquets team championship yesterday when it took every match in the playoff with Racquet and Swimming Club of Ardsley, winner of the Westchester County group, at the Downtown Athletic Club. The feature of the play was the stand made by Rowland B. Haines, former United States squash tennis champion, at No. 2 for Ardsley. He won the third and fourth games and held to 11 in the final game. The winners will now enconter Montclair Athletic Club, winner in New Jersey group, and unless badly beaten, their total matches should insure victory. The summary:

P. T. Smith, Princeton Club, defeated W. B. Adsit, Ardsley, 17—16, 15—13, 17—15.

M. M. MacLeod, Princeton Club, defeated R. B. Haines, Ardsley, 15—8, 15—12, 8—15, 7—15, 15—11.

P. M. Palmer, Princeton Club, defeated W. A. Kimbel, Ardsley, 15—12, 17—15, 15—2.

Harold Corcoran, Princeton Club, defeated Gordon Stevenson, Ardsley, 15—10, 15—11, 12—15, 12—15, 15—1.

K. Wteks, Princeton Club, defeated Carl Miller, Ardsley, 15—6, 15—18, 15—12, 15—12.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Armour Tech 26, Michigan State 23.
Bluffton 40, Findlay 33.
Cincinnati 33, Ohio 32.
Cotner 25, Nebraska (B) 23.
DePauw 31, Wabash 21.
Duquesne 29, West Virginia 16.
Marquette 43, Michigan State 18.
Middlebury 38, Vermont 22.
Mt. St. Mary's 38, Albright 17.
Newberry 36, South Carolina 24.
Ohio Northern 44, Hiram 30.
Omaha 55, Chadron 25.
Otterbein 33, Capital 26.
Panzer 26, Lowell T. S. 23.
Phillips 26, Tulsa 24.
Providence 51, Seton Hall 21.
St. Joseph's 32, George Washington 31.
St. Thomas 19, Moorhead Teachers 20.
Toledo 26, Dayton 21.
Westminster 41, Allegheny 32.

NEW ATHLETIC POLICY

WASHINGTON, Penna., Feb. 26 (AP)—A new athletic policy designed to eliminate "subsidization of athletics" and "loose financial operation" was announced for Washington and Jefferson College yesterday by its president, Ralph C. Hutchison. The new plan calls for placing virtual control of intercollegiate athletics into the hands of the board of trustees and reshaping the entire sports policy. President Hutchison spoke frankly of the "evils of the past," but promised a much better administration of athletics in the future.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Bates 2, Bowdoin 1.
M. I. T. 8, Brown 4.

## DREWES VICTOR OVER RAINVILLE

### Vollmer, Cuba; Turner, Hall and Seligson Advance in Tennis Singles

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 26—Marcel Rainville of Montreal, who shares the second ranking position in Canadian tennis with Gilbert Nunns of Toronto, went down to defeat here yesterday in the Pan-American tennis championships on the Flamingo courts, before the racquet of Theodore R. Drewes of St. Petersburg, Fla., in the third round of singles play. All the other favorite players, however, advanced yesterday, most of them rather easily.

Drewes won 7—5, 7—5 from Rainville who could not seem to control the play either from the baseline or the net. The Florida player broke through Rainville's service to take the lead in both sets.

J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., Carroll Turner, Miami, Julius Seligson of New York and Gustavo Vollmer of Cuba were yesterday's singles winners. The summary:

PAN-AMERICAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Third Round

Carroll Turner, Miami, defeated John Nixon, Miami, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3.

J. Gilbert Hall, East Orange, N. J., defeated Willard McGinnis, Tampa, 6—3, 6—3.

Theodore R. Drewes, St. Petersburg, Fla., defeated Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 7—5, 7—5.

Julius Seligson, New York, defeated S. Jarvis Adams, Port Washington, L. I., 6—4, 6—3.

Gustavo Vollmer, Havana, Cuba, defeated Gus Feuer, Miami, 6—0, 3—6, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Third Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and J. Gilbert Hall, East Orange, N. J., defeated Gustavo Vollmer, Havana, Cuba, and S. Jarvis Adams, Port Washington, L. I., 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

Carroll Turner, Miami, and Gus Feuer, Miami, defeated Dr. P. B. Hawk, Forest Hills, L. I., and R. Stern, Miami, 6—1, 6—1.

Quarterfinals

Allison and Hall defeated Earl Bossong and Alvin Sieve, Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—3.

Julius Seligson, New York City, and Theodore Drewes, St. Petersburg, defeated Mel Tarpley, Tampa, and Arthur Hendrix, Tampa, 6—1, 6—4.

## St. Louis Returns To Winning Form

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kansas City | 21 |

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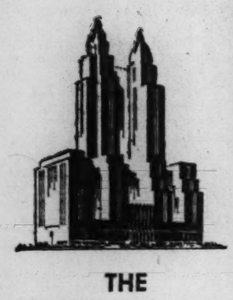

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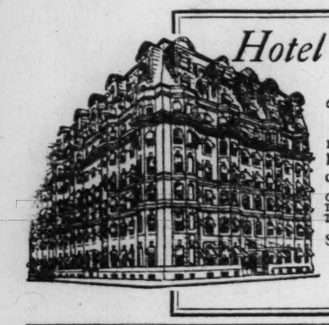

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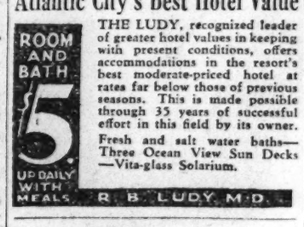

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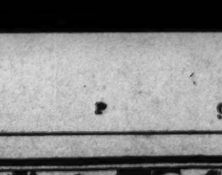

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# STOCKS SHOW EASIER TREND AFTER RALLY

## Net Price Changes for the Session Generally Unimportant

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—While failing to respond with any vigor to the reduction in the Federal Reserve rediscount rate today, the stock market was more inclined to higher than to lower levels.

The market's sluggish response at the start to the cut in the bank borrowing rate prompted a little selling in the first hour, and some prominent issues sagged a point or so. These losses were quickly recovered, however, as buying appeared in several chemicals, food and specialty issues. The market remained dull, however.

Fluctuations in numerous leaders approximated only a point, and total sales were somewhat less than 1,000,000 shares. In the late trading American Telephone, United States Steel, Case, New York Central and Westinghouse reacted moderately, giving an easy tone to the close. Gillette was a firm spot, up more than a point.

Utilities Power & Light A was a soft spot, losing a couple of points.

The old gossip about war requirements in the Far East was coupled in some brokerage quarters with the rise of chemicals.

### Bear Operations

Wall Street was keenly interested in the Washington announcement that prominent bear operators might be called before a Senate committee. Since the traditional relationship of broker and client is a secret one, there has been negligible public information during the course of the bear market as to the extent of the operations of individual speculators, although there has been an abundance of rumor. In several brokerage quarters the view was expressed today that the more light thrown upon the matter at this time, the better.

Business surveys at the end of the week continued to show little change, although a little brighter note appeared in the mercantile reviews, Bradstreet's saying that reports from 55 leading centers "indicate a slight quickening of general trade from its previous low level."

Motor part and accessory manufacturers in Toledo were reported busy on Ford orders. Basic industries generally, however, continued to bump along the bottom.

The lower rediscount rate brought a shading of bankers acceptance and commercial paper rates, as well as higher prices for U. S. Government bonds. Commercial paper was quoted 3½ to 3¾ per cent for prime names, down ¼ of one per cent. Call money was unchanged at 2½ per cent officially, and 2¼ outside.

### Bonds Quiet and Strong

United States Government bonds today gave a buoyant response to the action of the Federal Reserve Bank in reducing the rediscount rate. Several of the Libertys and Treasurys climbed to new high levels for the year.

The rest of the loans market exhibited quiet strength with some of the railroad issues moving forward substantially. St. Louis Southwestern Consolidated 4s, due this year, staged an unusual rally by adding several points to their previous price, reaching a new 1932 high.

Higher prices were also recorded by St. Paul 5s, Atchison 4s, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 5s, Pennsylvania General 4½s and Frisco 4½s.

Gains in the utility and industrial mortgages outnumbered the declines. Fractional advances were registered by American Telephone 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, International Telephone Debenture 5s and Postal Telegraph 5s. Goodrich 6½s gained 2½ points and Standard Oil of New York 4½s, U. S. Rubber 5s and Western Electric 5s were moderately higher. International Match liens continued under pressure.

In the foreign section Japanese Government obligations again displayed weakness, and French and Italian bonds were soft. British 5½s, however, advanced. Small gains were recorded by German Government 5½s. Polish 7s, Australian 5s and Belgian 7s.

## Public Utility Earnings

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO.**

| | 1932 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|
| *Jan gross | $3,154,365 | $3,415,067 |
| †Bal aft tax & chgs | 1,061,521 | 1,743,333 |

*Includes other income. †Before depreciation.

**BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY**

| | 1932 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. gross | $2,407,002 | $3,399,835 |
| †Bal aft tax & chgs | 1,601,521 | 1,743,333 |

*Before depreciation and amortization.

**NEVADA-CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC**

| | 1932 | 1932 |
|---|---|---|
| January gross | $447,570 | $475,833 |
| *Net income | 29,449 | 61,358 |
| 12 mos gross | 5,622,563 | 5,717,390 |
| *Net income | 717,443 | 870,489 |

*After depreciation, taxes and charges.

**MIDVALE COMPANY'S EARNINGS**

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26—Midvale Company, controlled by Baldwin Locomotive Works, reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $750,116 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $3.75 a share on 200,000 shares, compared with $1,403,728 or $7.01 a share in 1930.

**TRANSCONTINENTAL AIR, INC.**

Transcontinental Air Transport, Incorporated, reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $90,668 after expenses, interest and taxes, compared with net loss of $895,059 in 1930.

**TEXAS POWER & LIGHT**

Texas Power & Light Company reports for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1931, net income of $2,487,568 after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with $2,637,687 in 1930.

**MEMPHIS NATURAL GAS CO.**

Memphis Natural Gas Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of $668,283 after federal taxes, depreciation, amortization and interest, compared with $463,685 in 1930.

**LONDON QUOTATIONS**

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Consols for money today were 58⅜, DeBeers 4¾ and Rand Mines 3. Money was 3 per cent and discount rates—short bills 3⅝@4½ per cent and three months bills 3⅝@4⅜ per cent.

**COTTON MILL OPERATIONS RISE**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26—Operations in Rhode Island cotton mills are about 25 per cent higher than Jan. 1, a rough survey of the industry indicates.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

**Closing Prices**

| 1932 High | 1932 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last | Feb. 26 | Feb. 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 2 | .. | Abitibi Pow & P | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 8¼ | 5 | .. | Abitibi pf | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 8¾ | 3¾ | .. | Adams Express | 700 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | 4⅞ | |
| 67 | 55 | 5 | Adams Exp pf | 250 | 67 | 65 | 67 | 61 | |
| 3¾ | 2¾ | .. | Advance Rumely | 400 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | 3½ | |
| 18⅞ | 12⅝ | 1.60 | Affiliated Prod | 600 | 15½ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | |
| 58⅜ | 46 | 4½† | Air Reduction | 1600 | 57 | 55 | 55 | 55½ | |
| 16⅜ | 11⅞ | .50 | Alaska-Juneau | 5900 | 14¼ | 13⅞ | 14 | 14⅜ | |
| 3⅛ | 1¼ | .. | Alleghany Corp | 400 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 83½ | 62¼ | 6† | Allied Chem | 8900 | 77¼ | 75⅞ | 76 | 76½ | |
| 13⅜ | 10½ | .50 | Allis Chalmers | 1400 | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10½ | 10⅝ | |
| 10 | 7½ | 1 | Alpha Port Cem | 2800 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | | |
| 18½ | 12½ | .. | Am Bank Note | 900 | 13 | 13½ | 13 | 12⅞ | |
| 73⅜ | 54⅛ | 5† | Am Can | 19600 | 68⅜ | 66⅝ | 68⅜ | 67⅛ | |
| 134⅛ | 117¾ | 7 | Am Can pf | 300 | 124 | 124 | 124 | | |
| 34⅛ | 28 | 7 | Am Car & F pf | 6000 | 29¾ | 28½ | 29¾ | 28¼ | |
| 9½ | 6½ | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 5100 | 9¼ | 8¼ | 8½ | 8¾ | |
| 9¼ | 6¾ | .. | Am & For Pow | 1900 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | |
| 33½ | 21⅞ | 7 | Am & For Pow 7 | 400 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 6 | 4¾ | 1 | Am Hawaiian | 300 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5¼ | |
| 43⅛ | 30¼ | 7 | Am Loco pf | 400 | 40 | 40 | 40 | | |
| 6⅝ | 4 | .. | Am Metal | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | |
| 16⅛ | 13 | 1 | Am Power & Lt | 1500 | 15½ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | |
| 58 | 48 | 6 | Am P&L 6% pf | 500 | 52⅞ | 52½ | 52½ | 52⅝ | |
| 49¾ | 38½ | 5 | Am P&L pf A | 100 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| 8½ | 6 | .40 | Am Radiator | 1600 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7⅛ | |
| 4 | 1¾ | .. | Am Republics | 100 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 3 | |
| 12⅜ | 7⅜ | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 2300 | 12¼ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | |
| 26½ | 21⅜ | 3 | Am Safety Razor | 400 | 25⅜ | 24⅜ | 25½ | 24 | |
| ½ | ⅛ | .. | Am Ship & Com | 10 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | | |
| 18⅜ | 12⅝ | .50 | Am Smelt & Ref | 1100 | 15⅛ | 14⅜ | 15 | 15⅝ | |
| ½ | ⅛ | .. | Am Solvents & C | 900 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 1¼ | ¼ | .. | Am Solvents pf | 600 | ⅜ | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 39¼ | 21⅛ | 4 | Am Sugar Ref | 100 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24½ | | |
| 137⅜ | 107¾ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 24800 | 127¾ | 126⅛ | 126½ | 127 | |
| 70 | 42 | 7 | Am Type F pf | 400 | 45 | 45 | 45 | | |
| 32½ | 24⅜ | 3 | Am Wat W&E | 400 | 29½ | 29⅛ | 29½ | 29⅛ | |
| 30⅜ | 15½ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 1100 | 30⅛ | 28¾ | 29¾ | 30⅛ | |
| 12⅜ | 8¾ | .. | Anaconda Cop | 2600 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | 9⅝ | |
| 16⅞ | 13 | 2.40 | Anchor Cap | 100 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | | |
| 95 | 90 | 7 | Archer Dan pf | 40 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 94 | |
| 40½ | 32 | 7 | Armour Del pf | 100 | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | | |
| 1½ | 1 | .. | Armour Ill A | 500 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1¼ | |
| 9½ | 6⅜ | .. | Armour Ill pf | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | |
| 3 | 1¾ | .. | Arnold Constable | 100 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 23⅜ | 17⅜ | .. | Asso Apparel Ind | 400 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | | |
| 9¾ | 7⅝ | .. | Asso Oil | 50 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 94 | 71 | 6 | Atchison T&SF | 1300 | 81¼ | 79½ | 81 | 78½ | |
| 41½ | 25¼ | 4 | Atl Coast Line | 200 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28½ | |
| 10⅞ | 8⅝ | 1 | Atl Refining | 600 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | 10 | |
| 2¾ | 1¾ | .. | Atlas Tack | 100 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | | |
| 151¾ | 87 | 4§ | Auburn Auto | 22600 | 92½ | 87½ | 89½ | 91½ | |
| 3½ | 2½ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 3500 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| | | | **—B—** | | | | | | |
| 21⅜ | 12¾ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 3100 | 17⅛ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 17 | |
| 41½ | 27½ | 4 | Balt & Ohio pf | 400 | 29 | 27¾ | 29 | 30 | |
| 5⅞ | 4 | .. | Barnsdall A | 200 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 43½ | 35½ | 4 | Beatrice Cream | 1200 | 37½ | 36½ | 37½ | 36⅞ | |
| 95 | 83 | 7 | Beatrice Cr pf | 200 | 90 | 90 | 90 | | |
| 4¾ | 2⅜ | .. | Belding Hem | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4½ | |
| 18⅜ | 15 | 1 | Bendix Aviation | 3400 | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15⅞ | |
| 24⅞ | 19½ | 2 | Best & Co | 1500 | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | 21¾ | |
| 24⅜ | 15⅛ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 3800 | 21⅞ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21½ | |
| 8¾ | 7⅜ | .50 | Blaw Knox | 400 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | | | |
| 41 | 34¾ | 3† | Borden | 2400 | 39⅞ | 39⅛ | 39⅜ | 39 | |
| 12¼ | 9 | 1 | Borg Warner | 100 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | | |
| 10¼ | 7⅞ | 1 | Briggs Mfg | 500 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9½ | |
| 46⅜ | 30½ | 4 | Brooklyn Man T | 8100 | 46⅜ | 44⅝ | 45¼ | 46 | |
| 57 | 46¼ | 6 | Brooklyn Q pf | 100 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 57 | |
| 2 | 1⅜ | .. | Bruns Terminal | 300 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | | |
| 7¼ | 5½ | .. | Bucyrus E cv pf | 100 | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 22¾ | 17¼ | .. | Budd Mfg | 300 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2¼ | |
| 4½ | 2⅝ | .. | Budd Wheel | 100 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | |
| 18 | 15¾ | 2½ | Bush Terminal | 100 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17⅝ | |
| 1¼ | 1 | .. | Butte Cop & Zinc | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 19 | 10½ | .. | Byers | 1700 | 17½ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 17⅜ | |
| | | | **—C—** | | | | | | |
| 11⅞ | 8½ | .. | Calif Packing | 200 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 4 | 3 | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 11¼ | |
| 13½ | 10 | 1.20 | Canada Dry | 200 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 11¼ | |
| 16¼ | 10⅝ | 1¼ | Canadian Pacific | 4900 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | |
| 43⅜ | 26¼ | .. | Case Threshg | 19500 | 37½ | 35½ | 35½ | 36⅝ | |
| 75 | 49½ | 7 | Case Threshg pf | 10 | 65 | 65 | 65 | | |
| 4 | 1½ | .. | Cavanagh Dobbs | 30 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 5 | 3⅜ | .. | Celanese Corp | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| 12½ | 11¼ | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 100 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | |
| 15 | 9¾ | 1 | Cerro de Pasco | 100 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11¾ | 11⅝ | |
| 20⅝ | 13 | 3 | Chesapeake Corp | 100 | 17½ | 16½ | 16½ | 17¼ | |
| 31½ | 21⅛ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 3100 | 23¾ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅝ | |
| 15½ | 9⅜ | .. | Chi & Gt W pf | 900 | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 11⅛ | |
| 5¼ | 2¾ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 100 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 4 | 4 | |
| 12⅝ | 6 | .. | Chi & N Western | 900 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 6¼ | 3¾ | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 16⅜ | 8½ | .. | Chi Rock Isl & P | 400 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 24½ | 11½ | .. | Chi RI&P 6% | 300 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | | |
| 27½ | 14⅞ | .. | Chi RI&P7% | 400 | 17½ | 16½ | 16½ | | |
| 113⅜ | 10 | 2 | Chi Yellow Cab | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | | |
| 15¾ | 10½ | 1 | Chrysler | 2600 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | 12⅜ | |
| 28½ | 25⅞ | 3.60 | City Ice & Fuel | 100 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | |
| 2⅛ | ⅝ | .. | City Stores | 400 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 30¼ | 26⅜ | 2½ | Colgate Palm-P | 100 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29⅜ | 29 | |
| 9¾ | 7 | .. | Collins & Aikman | 100 | 8½ | 8½ | 8¾ | | |
| 12⅜ | 7¾ | .. | Colo Fuel & Ir | 200 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8¾ | | |
| 15¼ | 11⅞ | 1½ | Columbia Gas | 1100 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 38½ | 28 | 3 | Columbian Carb | 500 | 34½ | 33⅛ | 33⅞ | 34 | |
| 10⅝ | 8½ | 1 | Comm Credit | 400 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9½ | |
| 25 | 19½ | 3 | Comm Cred A | 100 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 24⅜ | 15½ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 1300 | 23¾ | 23⅛ | 23¾ | 23½ | |
| 70 | 58 | 6 | Comm I Tr cv pf | 100 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 70 | |
| 9⅜ | 7¼ | .60 | Comm Solvents | 2200 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8½ | |
| 4⅞ | 3½ | .30 | Comwlth & So | 3200 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | 3⅞ | |
| 68¾ | 59 | 6 | Comwlth & S 6of | 100 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | |
| 11 | 8 | .. | Congoleum Nairn | 400 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | | |
| 11½ | 8⅝ | 2 | Consol Film I pf | 100 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 65¾ | 54⅛ | 4 | Consol Gas | 4600 | 63 | 61⅜ | 61⅞ | 62⅜ | |
| 93 | 89 | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 100 | 92 | 91½ | 92 | 90¾ | |
| 10⅞ | 9 | 1 | Consol Laundries | 100 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9¾ | |
| ⅜ | ⅜ | .. | Consol Textile | 100 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 39⅜ | 31¾ | 2½ | Cont Can | 1200 | 38 | 37¾ | 38 | 37½ | |
| 29⅜ | 19 | 2.40 | Cont Insurance | 100 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 23 | |
| 1¾ | 1 | .. | Cont Motors | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | |
| 6⅜ | 5⅜ | .. | Cont Oil | 300 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | 6 | |
| ¾ | ⅜ | .. | Cont Shares | 1900 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 46 | 37 | 3 | Corn Products | 700 | 44½ | 43½ | 44⅜ | 43½ | |
| 3¾ | 2⅜ | .. | Coty | 100 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | | |
| 14½ | 10¼ | .. | Crex Carpet | 400 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14½ | |
| 49⅞ | 40½ | 7 | Crucible Steel pf | 20 | 40½ | 40 | 40½ | 40½ | |
| ½ | ⅛ | .. | Cuban Cane Pr | 3600 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 2¾ | 1¼ | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 1800 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 3¾ | 1⅞ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 300 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2⅜ | |
| | | | **—D—** | | | | | | |
| 89½ | 65½ | 9* | Del & Hudson | 100 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 83 | |
| 122 | 107 | 8 | Detroit Edison | 100 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 109¾ | |
| 15¼ | 12½ | 1 | Diamond Match | 100 | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14¼ | 14½ | |
| 9¼ | 7½ | 1 | Dome Mines | 2700 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9½ | 9⅜ | |
| 15¾ | 13 | 1.20 | Dominion Stores | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 13⅞ | 7¾ | 1 | Douglas A | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11⅜ | |
| 59¾ | 46⅛ | 4 | Du Pont de Nem | 8200 | 55¼ | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | 55⅞ | |
| 102 | 98 | 6 | Du-Pont deb | 100 | 101 | 101 | 101 | | |
| 102 | 98 | 6 | Du Pont deb | 100 | 101 | 101 | 101 | | |
| | | | **—E—** | | | | | | |
| 87⅞ | 68½ | 6 | Eastman Kodak | 1500 | 80 | 78 | 78¾ | 78⅛ | |
| 8 | 4¾ | .50 | Eaton Axle & Sp | 100 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6½ | |
| 31½ | 23¾ | 4 | Elec Auto-Lite | 2300 | 29⅞ | 23½ | 28 | 29 | |
| 2½ | 1¼ | .. | Elec Boat | 200 | 1⅞ | 1½ | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | |
| 4 | 2¾ | .. | Elec & Mus Ind | 400 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | |
| 14 | 10⅛ | 1 | Elec Pow & Lt | 1300 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 64 | 47 | 7 | Elec Pow & L pf | 100 | 55 | 55 | 55 | | |
| 55½ | 39½ | 6 | El Pw&L 6% pf | 100 | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | | |
| 33 | 25½ | 3 | Elec Sto Battery | 100 | 30⅝ | 30⅜ | 30⅝ | 30¼ | |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | .. | Elk Horn Coal pf | 100 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | 60 | |
| 60 | 42½ | 6 | Engineers PS 6pf | 100 | 59⅞ | 59⅞ | 59⅞ | | |
| 19 | 17½ | 2½ | Equitable Off Bldg | 100 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | | |
| 10 | 5¼ | .. | Erie RR | 100 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8½ | | |
| | | | **—F—** | | | | | | |
| 1¾ | 1⅛ | .. | Fashion Park pf | 20 | 6 | 5¾ | 6 | 5 | |
| 5½ | 3⅛ | .. | Fed Water Serv | 100 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | 4⅝ | |
| 27¾ | 20 | 2.60 | Fidelity Phe F In | 100 | 23½ | 23 | 23 | 23½ | |
| 15 | 12 | 1 | Firestone T & R | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 59½ | 50¾ | 6 | Firestone T&R pf | 100 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | |
| 52¼ | 41 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 900 | 51⅝ | 50 | 50½ | 50½ | |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | .. | Fisk Rubber | 1600 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 1¼ | ¼ | .. | Fisk R 1pf cv | 200 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 11⅛ | 8 | .. | Foster-Wheeler | 100 | 10 | 9½ | 10 | | |
| 20½ | 15½ | 1.10 | Fourth Nat Inv | 400 | 19 | 18⅞ | 19 | 18⅝ | |
| 5⅜ | 2¾ | .. | Fox Film A | 900 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3⅝ | |
| 19½ | 15¼ | 2 | Freeport Texas | 400 | 18½ | 18½ | 18¼ | 17⅞ | |
| | | | **—G—** | | | | | | |
| 34¾ | 28 | 4 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 400 | 32½ | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 15½ | 11 | 1 | Gen Asphalt | 500 | 12½ | 12½ | 12 | | |
| 16½ | 11 | 2 | Gen Baking | 2100 | 18¼ | 17 | 18⅛ | 17 | |
| 5½ | 4 | .. | Ge Cable A | 200 | 4¼ | 4 | | 4¼ | |
| 26½ | 17¾ | 1.60 | Gen Electric | 11100 | 20¾ | 20¼ | 20 | 20½ | |
| 11¼ | 10⅞ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 700 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 36¾ | 31⅜ | 3 | Gen Foods | 1400 | 36 | 35¾ | 3u | 35¾ | |
| 2¾ | 1⅝ | .. | Gen Gas & T A | 900 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 88 | 86 | 6 | Gen Mills pf | 200 | 88 | 87½ | 87½ | | |
| 24⅝ | 19½ | 2 | Gen Motors | 14100 | 21⅝ | 21 | 21⅜ | 21⅝ | |
| 86⅞ | 80½ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 200 | 85 | 84⅞ | 86 | 84⅞ | |
| 28⅜ | 19¾ | 3 | Gen Ry Signal | 1200 | 25½ | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 9⅜ | 7⅛ | 6 | Gen Ry Sig pf | 40 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 14⅜ | 12⅛ | .. | Gen Refractories | 100 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅛ | | |
| 1⅛ | ½ | .. | Gen Thea Equip | 400 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 19⅞ | 10⅜ | 1 | Gillette Saf Raz | 2500 | 21 | 19½ | 20⅝ | 19¼ | |
| 62 | 56 | 5 | Gillette S R pf | 200 | 67¾ | 64¼ | 67¾ | 62½ | |
| 2¼ | 1¾ | .. | Gimbel Bros | 100 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | | |
| 31 | 22 | 7 | Gimbel Bros pf | 100 | 23 | 23 | 23 | | |
| 6 | 4¾ | .. | Glidden | 400 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5¼ | |
| 6½ | 5½ | .. | Gobel (Adolf) | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | | |
| 19⅜ | 16 | 2½ | Gold Dust | 3500 | 17⅜ | 17 | 17¾ | 17 | |
| 5⅝ | 3⅞ | .. | Goodrich | 400 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | 4¼ | |
| 17 | 12 | .. | Goodrich pf | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | | |
| 17¾ | 12⅞ | 1 | Goodyear | 400 | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15¾ | |
| 56¼ | 43 | 7 | Goodyear Inf | 200 | 54¼ | 53 | 54¼ | 53 | |
| 10¾ | 7¾ | .. | Gotham Silk Hos | 100 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11 | |
| 4⅜ | 2⅜ | .. | Graham Paige | 700 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | 3 | |
| 7¾ | 5½ | .50 | Granby | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6⅜ | |
| 3 | 1 | .. | Grand-Sil Stores | 200 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅝ | 1½ | |
| 9 | 6⅝ | .. | Grand Union | 700 | 8⅞ | 8⅜ | 8⅞ | 8¼ | |
| 13½ | 12⅛ | 2 | Granite City Stl | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | | |
| 29⅜ | 25¼ | 1 | Grant (WT) | 100 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27¾ | 27⅝ | |
| 25 | 16⅛ | 2 | Great Nor pf | 400 | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19½ | 20 | |
| 1¾ | 1 | .. | Grigsby-Grunow | 400 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 8 | 5¼ | .. | Gulf States Steel | 100 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | | |
| | | | **—H—** | | | | | | |
| 1½ | 1½ | .. | Hayes Body | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 8 | 8 | .80 | Hercules Motors | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | |
| 95 | 92 | 7 | Hercules Powd pf | 10 | 93 | 93 | 93 | | |
| 7¾ | 5½ | .. | Hollander | 1100 | 9 | 7½ | 8⅝ | 7½ | |
| 11⅞ | 10½ | 1 | Holland Furnace | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 23⅜ | 16⅛ | .. | Houston Oil | 100 | 19½ | 19 | 19½ | 19 | |
| 4⅞ | 3½ | .. | Houston Oil new | 100 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | | |
| 16½ | 10⅝ | 2 | Howe Sound | 1300 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | | |
| 11¾ | 7⅞ | .. | Hudson Motor | 1100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | |
| 5⅝ | 3¾ | .. | Hupp Motors | 100 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| | | | **—I—** | | | | | | |
| 18¼ | 9½ | .. | Ill Central | 1100 | 13½ | 13 | 13½ | 13⅜ | |
| 6⅜ | 3⅞ | .. | Indian Motor | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1⅛ | |
| 1⅝ | 1¼ | .. | Indian Refining | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | | |
| 34 | 23½ | 4 | Indus Rayon | 8100 | 36⅜ | 33⅜ | 35¾ | 33⅜ | |
| 39½ | 27½ | 3 | Ingersoll-Rand | 100 | 35½ | 34 | 34 | 35½ | |
| 24 | 20 | 1 | Inland Steel | 300 | 23 | 23 | 23 | | |
| 8 | 4½ | .50 | Inspiration Cop | 200 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | | |
| 11⅜ | 8¼ | .. | Interboro Rap T | 3100 | 12⅝ | 12 | 12 | 12⅛ | |
| 110¾ | 90⅜ | 6† | Int Business M | 400 | 104¾ | 104 | 104½ | 103½ | |
| 5½ | 3⅜ | .50 | Int Carriers | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | | |
| 18¾ | 14¾ | 2 | Int Cement | 100 | 17 | 17 | 17 | | |
| 1⅞ | ¾ | .. | Int Combustion | 400 | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1¼ | |
| 21 | 4½ | .. | Int Combus pf | 700 | 16½ | 15½ | 15½ | 16 | |
| 29¾ | 21⅜ | 1.80 | Int Harvester | 1200 | 24½ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 24 | |
| 11⅜ | 9 | 2b | Int Hydroelec | 2400 | 9¼ | 8⅝ | 9 | 9¼ | |
| 24½ | 15¾ | 4 | Int Match pf | 1300 | 18½ | 18 | 18⅜ | 18⅞ | |
| 9⅛ | 7⅛ | .. | Int Nickel | 3400 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | |
| 2½ | 1⅞ | .. | Int Pap&Pow A | 400 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| 1¼ | ⅞ | .. | Int Pap&Pow B | 400 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| ⅞ | ½ | .. | Int Pap&Pow C | 400 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 7⅛ | 7 | .. | Int Rys C A pf | 25 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | |
| 44⅜ | 36½ | 3 | Int Shoe | 400 | 39⅛ | 39 | 39 | 39⅜ | |
| 21 | 15 | .. | Int Silver | 400 | 19 | 18⅝ | 19 | 18⅝ | |
| 12¼ | 7½ | .60 | Int Tel & Tel | 3200 | 11 | 10½ | 10½ | 10⅜ | |
| 18 | 14¼ | 3 | Island Crk Coal | 100 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | | |
| | | | **—J—** | | | | | | |
| 23½ | 5½ | 1 | Johns Manville | 7400 | 23½ | 21¾ | 21⅞ | 22⅞ | |
| 84 | 78 | 7 | Jones & Laughlin | 2000 | 76¼ | 76 | 76 | | |
| | | | **—K—** | | | | | | |
| 8 | 5 | 1 | Kaufmann D St | 600 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | 7½ | |
| 9½ | 7 | 1 | Kayser (J) & Co | 100 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8½ | |
| 3¼ | 1 | .. | Kelly-Springfield | 200 | 2½ | 3 | 3⅛ | 3 | |

| 1932 High | 1932 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last | Feb. 26 | Feb. 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 6¾ | .. | Kelly-Sp 8% | 90 | 17⅛ | 17¼ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 4⅛ | 3 | .. | Kelsey Hayes W | 200 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | | |
| 10⅝ | 7 | .. | Kelvinator Corp | 2700 | 9⅝ | 9⅜ | 9⅝ | 9⅜ | |
| 13 | 8½ | .. | Kennecott Cop | 4700 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9 | 9⅛ | |
| 19 | 15½ | 1.80 | Kresge | 1000 | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | 16¼ | |
| 9⅛ | 4⅝ | 1.61 | Kreuger & Toll | 12700 | 7¼ | 7 | 7⅛ | 7¼ | |
| 16⅝ | 12¾ | 1 | Kroger Groc & B | 2900 | 16¼ | 15⅝ | 16 | 15⅝ | |
| | | | **—L—** | | | | | | |
| 3½ | 1⅞ | .. | Lehigh Val Coal | 200 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 19⅜ | 14½ | 2 | Liquid Carbonic | 100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | |
| 32⅛ | 23¼ | 4† | Loew's Inc | 3700 | 32 | 30¾ | 31⅛ | 30⅛ | |
| 72 | 57 | 6½ | Loew's pf | 100 | 68 | 68 | 68 | | |
| 3⅜ | 2⅞ | .. | Loft Inc | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 22⅝ | 19½ | 1½ | Louisville G&E A | 300 | 22⅞ | 22 | 22 | | |
| 32⅜ | 21 | 4 | Louisville & N | 200 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | 26 | |
| 1⅜ | 1 | .. | Louisiana Oil R | 100 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | | |
| 5 | 1½ | .. | Ludlum Steel | 100 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | | |
| | | | **—M—** | | | | | | |
| 16¼ | 14⅜ | 1 | McIntyre Porcu | 400 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14½ | |
| 62¼ | 43 | 4 | McKeesport Tin | 4700 | 60¾ | 58⅝ | 59⅝ | 59⅝ | |
| 17 | 12¼ | 1 | Mack Trucks | 4800 | 16¾ | 15½ | 16 | 15 | |
| 60½ | 47 | 3§ | Macy (RH) & Co | 400 | 

# CATTLE PRICES GAIN SLIGHTLY OVER WEEK AGO

## Weighty Steers up 25 Cents—Lightweights Off—Hogs Weak

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Feb. 26—Little change developed in the Chicago market for practically all clases of livestock this week, supply and demand about counterbalancing. Cattle closed the week better than they opened, while hogs and lambs worked the opposite way, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Weighty steers were comparatively scarce throughout the period, and prices advanced about 25 cents, but nearly all lightweight steers and yearlings still showed weak to 25-cent declines at the close. The dividing line for the preference in weight was around the 1100-pound mark.

Mixed and heifer yearlings as well as most all kinds of she stock lost 25 cents and more, strengthening a trifle at the close after being in the dumps earlier. Bulls lost 10-15 cents and vealers slumped 50 cents to $1. Stockers and feeders remained unchanged with the supply light and country demand very narrow.

Heavy steers topped at $8.50 and yearlings $8.25 this week, while most of the heavy beeves cashed at $6.50-$7.50 and most lightweights and yearlings $5-$7.25, common kinds occasionally downward to $4.25 and below. Yearling heifers scored $6.50 and mixed yearlings $7, with most little cattle at $5-$5.75.

Fat cows bulked at $2.75-$3.50 and low cutters and cutters at $1.50-$2.25. The practical top for weighty sausage bulls was $3 and for vealers was $7.50 late. Most replacement steers made $3.75-$4.50, with a few choice loads at $5-$5.50.

A light supply of hogs on the initial session sent values to the highest levels since the middle of January, but increased loadings followed, and prices broke, closing weak to 10 cents lower than a week ago. The late top was $4.20, with most 170 to 210-pound averaging $4@$4.15; 220 to 250 pounds, $3.85@$4; 260 to 330 pounds, $3.70@$3.85; 140 to 160 pounds, $3.75@$4; pigs, 2.75@$3.25; sows, $3.25@$3.40.

Lambs wound up steady with a week ago after strengthening early, the closing top being $6.75 compared with $7.15 Tuesday. Most better grade lambs brought $6@$6.50, medium offerings, $5.25@$5.75; throwouts, $4.50@$5; fat ewes, $3@$3.50.

## MONEY MARKET

**New York Quotations**

| Call loans— | Today | Last Pre. | Yr. Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock Exch... | 2½% | 2½% | 1½% |
| Curb Exch. renewal rate.. | 3% | 3% | 2% |
| Com paper ... | 3¾@4 | 3¾@4 | 2½@2¾ |
| Bar silver ... | 30½c | 30¾c | 26⅞c |
| Time loans— | | | |
| 60 to 90 days. | 3½@3¾ | 3½@3¾ | 1½@1¾ |
| 4 to 6 months | 3½@3¾ | 3½@3¾ | 1¾@2½ |

**Bankers' Acceptance Market**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 days ..... | 2⅛@2¼ | 2⅛@2¼ | 1⅝@1½ |
| 60 days ..... | 2⅛@2¼ | 2⅛@2¼ | 1⅝@1½ |
| 90 days ..... | 2⅛@2¼ | 2⅛@2¼ | 1⅝@1½ |
| 4 months ... | 3⅛@3 | 3⅛@3 | 1¾@1⅞ |
| 5 months ... | 3⅜@3¼ | 3⅜@3¼ | 1¾@1¾ |
| 6 months ... | 3⅜@3¼ | 3⅜@3¼ | 1¾@1¾ |

**London Quotations**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call money .. | 3 % | 3 % | 1¾% |
| Short bills .. | 4 @4⅛ | 4 @4⅛ | 2⅛@2⅜ |
| 3 mos bills .. | 4 @4⅛ | 4 @4⅛ | 2⅛@2⅜ |
| Bar gold ..... | 118s 10d | 118s 10d | 84s 11½d |
| Bar silver ... | 19⅛d | 19⅛d | 12⅞d |

**Boston Quotations**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call money ... | 3½% | 3½% | 2½% |
| Com paper ... | 3½@4 | 3½@4 | 2½@3 |
| Collat loans .. | 5 | 5 | 5 |

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta ..... | 3½% | Bombay ..... | 6% |
| Boston ..... | 3½ | Budapest ..... | 7 |
| Chicago ..... | 3½ | Calcutta ..... | 6 |
| Cleveland ..... | 3½ | Copenhagen .... | 5½ |
| Dallas ..... | 3½ | Helsingfors .... | 7 |
| Kansas City ... | 3½ | Lisbon ..... | 7 |
| Minneapolis .... | 3½ | London ..... | 5 |
| New York ..... | 3 | Madrid ..... | 6¼ |
| Philadelphia ... | 3½ | Oslo ..... | 5½ |
| Richmond ..... | 3½ | Prague ..... | 6 |
| San Francisco .. | 3½ | Paris ..... | 2½ |
| St. Louis ..... | 3½ | Riga ..... | 6 |
| Amsterdam .... | 3 | Sofia ..... | 9½ |
| Athens ..... | 12 | Rome ..... | 7 |
| Berne ..... | 2 | Tokyo ..... | 6.57 |
| Berlin ..... | 7 | Stockholm ..... | 5½ |
| Bucharest ..... | 6 | Vienna ..... | 8 |
| Brussels ..... | 3½ | Warsaw ..... | 7½ |

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| Sterling: | Europe Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand ..... | $3.48⅛ | $3.47¾ | $4.8665 |
| Cables ..... | 3.48⅛ | 4.48⅛ | 4.8665 |
| France—franc ... | .0393⅞ | .0394 1/16 | .0392 |
| Belgium—belga .. | .1392½ | .1392 | .139 |
| Italy—lira ..... | .0520½ | .0520 | .0526 |
| Germany—mark . | .2382 | .2380 | .2381 |
| Austria—schill'g | .1410 | .1407 | .1406 |
| Cz'ch'slv'a—crown | .0296½ | .0296½ | .0296 |
| Denmark—krone . | .1918 | .1910 | .268 |
| Finland—finm'rk . | .0160 | .0165 | .0252 |
| Greece—dr'chma . | .0129 | .0129 | .129 |
| Holland—florin .. | .4035 | .4035 | .402 |
| Hungary—pengo . | .1750 | .1750 | .1749 |
| Norway—krone .. | .1887 | .1875 | .268 |
| Poland—zloty .... | .1130 | .1125 | .1122 |
| Port'gal—escudo .. | .0300 | .0300 | .4420 |
| Roumania—leu .... | .00593/4 | .00593/4 | .5960 |
| Spain—peseta .... | .0773 | .0773 | .193 |
| Sweden—krona .. | .1925 | .1920 | .268 |
| Switz'land—franc. | .1948 | .1948½ | .193 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar. | .0178½ | .0178 | .0176 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Hong Kong—dol .. | .2570 | .2585 | * |
| Shanghai—tael .. | .3430 | .3556 | * |
| India—rupee .... | .2635 | .2638 | .3650 |
| Japan—yen ..... | .3160 | .3225 | .4984 |
| Java—florin ..... | .4025 | .4025 | .4020 |
| Phil Islnds—peso . | .4975 | .4987½ | .50 |
| Sts Stlments—dol. | .4075 | .4075 | .5678 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentina—dol .... | .2581 | .2581 | .4245 |
| Brazil—mlreis ... | .0625 | .0625 | .1196 |
| Chile—peso ..... | .1210 | .1210 | .12165 |
| Colombia—peso .. | .9700 | .9700 | .9733 |
| Peru—sol ..... | .2812½ | .2812½ | .1196 |
| Uruguay—peso .... | .4725 | .4725 | 1.0342 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar .. | .8800 | .8850 | 1.00 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso .... | .4938 | .4938 | .4985 |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

**PENNSYLVANIA STOCKHOLDERS**

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26—The number of stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad reached a new high record Feb. 1, for the third consecutive month totaling 247,341. This represents an increase of 1832 over the previous month and a gain of 3980 over the total on Dec. 1, 1931. It also shows an advance of more than 11,500 over the number of share owners in February last year. Average number of shares held by each stockholder Feb. 1 fell to 53.22, the lowest in the company's history.

**LINK BELT CO. PROFIT**

CHICAGO, Feb. 26—Link-Belt Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $638,974 after depreciation and federal taxes, equal, after 6½ per cent preferred dividend requirements, to 54 cents a share on the 709,177 no-par shares of common, compared with $2,510,332, or $2.89 a common share, in 1930. Sales totaled $12,529,507, compared with $30,303,901 in 1930.

**SCHIFF COMPANY PROFIT**

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Schiff Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $345,800 after taxes and charges, compared with $367,231 in 1930.

# New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 34⅜ | 34 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '49 | 30 | 30 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '50 | 29½ | 29 |
| Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37 | 88¾ | 88½ |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 | 43 | 42 |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s '49 | 67 | 67 |
| Amer Inter 5½s '49 | 69 | 69 |
| Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42 | 2½ | 2½ |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv | 103½ | 103½ |
| Amer T&T col 5s '46 | 99¼ | 99⅛ |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '60 | 97⅛ | 97⅛ |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 98 | 97⅞ |
| Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 | 103⅛ | 103¼ |
| Amer WW & Elec 5s '34 | 90 | 90 |
| Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75 | 77½ | 77⅛ |
| Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45 | 12 | 12 |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 74 | 73½ |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 64⅞ | 64¾ |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 87 | 86¾ |
| Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48 | 22½ | 22½ |
| Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 | 80 | 80 |
| Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59 | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 83¼ | 82¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41 | 77 | 76½ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 83⅞ | 83½ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 54¼ | 53½ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95 | 68 | 68 |
| Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50 | 77½ | 77½ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48 | 91½ | 91 |
| Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000 | 66 | 66 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B | 100 | 100 |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C | 100 | 100 |
| Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36 | 94¾ | 94⅜ |
| Boston & Maine 4¾s '61 | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| Boston & Maine 5s '55 | 77 | 75¾ |
| Boston & Maine 5s '67 | 76 | 76 |
| Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34 | 41½ | 41½ |
| Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 88 | 87½ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50 | 96 | 96 |
| Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81 | 93½ | 93½ |
| Buff R & P 4½s '57 | 55 | 55 |
| Calif Fruit P 5s '38 | 66½ | 66½ |
| Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54 | 77⅞ | 77 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '68 | 76½ | 76½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '55 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s July '69 | 83½ | 83¼ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69 | 83½ | 82¾ |
| Can North deb 6½s '46 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 98½ | 98 |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 61 | 60½ |
| Can Pacific 5s '44 | 85⅝ | 85⅛ |
| Can Pacific 5s '54 | 77⅜ | 77⅛ |
| Cen District Tel 5s | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 80 | 79⅞ |
| Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 | 90 | 90 |
| Certainteed 5½s '48 | 41 | 41 |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 | 69 | 69 |
| Ches & O gen 4½s '92 | 89⅛ | 89⅛ |
| Ches & O 4½s B | 83 | 82½ |
| Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 54½ | 54 |
| Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66 | 37 | 36½ |
| Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89 | 60⅝ | 60⅝ |
| Chicago M&StP 4¾s | 70½ | 68⅞ |
| Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct | 64½ | 64½ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 39 | 38½ |
| Chicago StL Pitts 5s | 99⅝ | 99½ |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 | 42½ | 42½ |
| Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49 | 30½ | 30 |
| Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33 | 80 | 79½ |
| Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87 | 79½ | 79 |
| Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037 | 43⅞ | 43¾ |
| Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 65 | 62½ |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A | 55 | 55 |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60 | 43⅛ | 42¾ |
| Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60 | 41 | 41 |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s '44 | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63 | 107½ | 107½ |
| Childs Co 5s '43 | 45½ | 45½ |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 53¼ | 53¼ |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 84⅞ | 84½ |
| Cin Un T 5s rct | 97¼ | 97 |
| Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77 | 69 | 69 |
| Clev Un Term 5½s '72 | 95 | 95 |
| Colonial Oil 5s '38 | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35 | 92 | 92 |
| Colo & So 4½s '80 A | 65½ | 65½ |
| Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb | 80 | 79½ |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May | 81⅝ | 81⅝ |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 85½ | 85¼ |
| Comp Tab Rec 6s '41 | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| Con Gas 4½s '51 | 92¼ | 92 |
| Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Consum Pow un 5s '52 | 98 | 97½ |
| Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40 | 54 | 54 |
| Cuba RR 1st 5s '52 | 37¼ | 37¼ |
| Cumberland T&T 5s '37 | 100 | 100 |
| Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43 | 84½ | 84 |
| Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 | 91 | 91 |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 66 | 66 |
| Den & Rio G 4½s '36 | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55 | 32¼ | 31½ |
| Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78 | 43 | 43 |
| Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 | 90⅝ | 90½ |
| Detroit Ed col 5s '33 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '49 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 83¼ | 83 |
| Donner Steel rfg 7s '42 | 82 | 82 |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 96½ | 96 |
| Erie RR cv 4s A '53 | 45 | 45 |
| Erie RR cv 4s B '53 | 45 | 44⅞ |
| Erie RR ref 5s '67 | 44½ | 44 |
| Erie RR gen lien | 62½ | 60 |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 44½ | 44 |
| Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42 | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| Fisk Rubber 8s '41 | 23 | 23 |
| Gen Bak Co 5½s '40 | 94 | 94 |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Gen Petroleum 5s '40 | 98 | 98 |
| Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39 | 78 | 78 |
| Geo & Ala RR 5s | 11 | 11 |
| Goodrich 6s '45 | 43 | 42½ |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 72½ | 70 |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 75 | 75 |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 96 | 95½ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 98½ | 98¾ |
| Great Northern 4¼s '61 | 84 | 84 |
| Great Northern 4½s '77 E | 68⅝ | 68⅝ |
| Great Northern 5s '73 C | 78½ | 78½ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 95½ | 95 |
| Havana Elec deb 5½s '51 | 7 | 7 |
| Houston Oil 5½s '40 | 82 | 82 |
| Hudson coal 5s '62 | 38½ | 38½ |
| Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57 | 60 | 59½ |
| Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57 | 84½ | 84⅜ |
| Humble Oil 5s '37 | 97 | 96½ |
| Humble Oil 5½s '32 | 100½ | 100⅜ |
| Ill Central 4s '52 | 52 | 52 |
| Ill Central rfg 4s '55 | 49½ | 49½ |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63 | 43½ | 43½ |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63 | 45⅝ | 45 |
| Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 | 96 | 96 |
| Inter Hydro El 6s '44 | 40 | 39½ |
| Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41 | 54½ | 54 |
| Inter Match Corp 5s '47 | 52½ | 51½ |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 52¼ | 51½ |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 52 | 51½ |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 | 72½ | 72 |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 61 | 61 |
| Int & G Nor 5s C '56 | 42⅜ | 42⅜ |
| Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52 | 50 | 49½ |
| Int Mer Mar col 6s '41 | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 27 | 27 |
| Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72 | 39 | 39 |
| Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41 | 41 | 41 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 47¾ | 46¾ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 55½ | 54½ |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 | 49 | 48¾ |
| Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36 | 62½ | 62½ |
| Kan City P & L 4½s '61 | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Kan City P & L 4½s B | 93 | 93 |
| Kan City So 1st 3s '50 | 58 | 58 |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 67⅛ | 67⅛ |
| Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46 | 55¼ | 55¼ |
| Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34 | 96 | 96 |
| Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C | 72 | 72 |
| L'Autaro 6s '54 | 11¼ | 11 |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003 | 55 | 55 |
| Louis Arkansas 5s '69 | 48 | 47⅝ |
| L&N rfg 5s 2003 B | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 38¼ | 38¼ |
| Metro Edison 4½s '68 | 81 | 81 |
| Metro Water 5½s '50 | 45 | 44 |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 93 | 92½ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 89 | 89 |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71 | 89 | 89 |
| Mo K & T 1st 4s '90 | 72½ | 72½ |
| Mo K & T pl 4s B '62 | 66½ | 66½ |
| Mo K & T pl 5s A '62 | 79 | 79 |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 36 | 35½ |
| Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65 | 56¼ | 55½ |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 54½ | 54¼ |
| Mo Pacific 5s G '78 | 54½ | 54¼ |
| Mo Pacific 5s H '80 | 54½ | 54½ |
| Mo Pac 5s '31 | 54¼ | 54¼ |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 40¼ | 39¾ |
| Mobile & O mont 5s '47 | 18⅞ | 18 |
| Montana Power rfg 5s '43 | 90 | 90 |
| Montreal Tram col 5s '41 | 80⅜ | 80⅜ |
| Morris & Essex 3½s 2000 | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 92½ | 91⅞ |
| New Eng T&T 4½s B '61 | 93½ | 93 |
| New Eng T&T 5s '52 | 100 | 100 |
| N O Pub Ser 5s '58 B | 77 | 75 |
| NYC&HR 4s '42s | 81½ | 81½ |
| NYC&HR con 4s A '98 | 74 | 74 |
| NYC&HR deb 4s '34 | 90 | 90 |
| NYC&HR 4½s N | 68¾ | 68¼ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013 | 68¾ | 68½ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 75 | 74 |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '35 | 90 | 90 |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 34½ | 34 |
| NY Chi & StL 5½s '74 | 38 | 37⅝ |
| NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 | 53½ | 52 |
| NY Edison 5s '44 | 99⅝ | 99 |
| NY Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 108⅜ | 108 |
| NY NH&H 4½s '67 | 71 | 70¾ |
| NY Railway inc 6s '65 | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| NY Railway inc 6s A '65 | 50 | 46 |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 98 | 97¾ |
| NY W'chester & B 4½s '46 | 58 | 56¾ |
| Niag Share 5½s '50 | 70 | 70 |
| Norf & W con 4s '96 | 89 | 88 |
| North Am Co 5s '61 | 85 | 84 |
| Nor Am Ed 5s C '69 | 85½ | 84 |
| Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47 | 97 | 97 |
| Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047 | 59⅞ | 59⅝ |
| Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97 | 80½ | 80⅛ |
| Nor Pacific 5s C 2047 | 75 | 74 |
| Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 | 89¼ | 89⅛ |
| Nor States Pow 6s B '41 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47 | 100¼ | 100⅛ |
| Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46 | 96 | 96 |
| Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61 | 76¼ | 76 |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 98¾ | 98 |
| Paramount Fam Las 6s '47 | 53 | 53 |
| Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77 | 75 | 75 |
| Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81 | 86½ | 86¼ |
| Penn Railroad con 4s '48 | 88½ | 88½ |
| Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48 | 88½ | 88½ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 71¼ | 70¾ |
| Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65 | 78½ | 78½ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '81 | 75 | 75 |
| Penn Railroad 5s '64 | 83 | 83½ |
| Penn Railroad gen 5s '68 | 88 | 88 |
| Penn Railroad gold 6½s '38 | 100¼ | 100⅛ |
| Peoples Gas L&Y (Cal) 5s '47 | 94 | 94 |
| Peoria & East 1st 4s '40 | 30 | 30 |
| Pere Marquette 4½s '30 | 80½ | 80 |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 53 | 53 |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '67 | 86 | 86 |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 | 86¼ | 86 |
| Phil & Read C&I 6s '49 | 48 | 48 |
| Phil Railway 4s '37 | 20 | 19½ |
| Pierce Oil deb 8s '31 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43 | 99 | 98¾ |
| Pitts CC&StL 4½s B | 55 | 55 |
| Pitts CC&StL 5s A '75 | 88 | 87¾ |
| Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 | 63 | 62½ |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 32 | 31 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4s | 85¾ | 85¼ |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67 | 92½ | 92 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970 | 92½ | 92⅛ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 71 | 71 |
| Pure Oil 5½s '40 | 67½ | 67½ |
| Purity Baking 5s '48 | 72½ | 72½ |
| Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww | 43½ | 43¼ |
| Richfield 10l Co of Cal 6s'44 | 13 | 13 |
| Rio G & W col 4s '49 | 52 | 52 |
| Rio G & W 1st 4s '39 | 73 | 73 |
| Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34 | 65 | 60 |
| St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33 | 80 | 79 |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 30 | 29½ |
| St Louis & SF 4½s '78 | 22¾ | 22¼ |
| St Louis & SF 5s B '50 | 36 | 36 |
| St Louis SW con 4s '32 | 85 | 80 |
| St Louis SW 1st 5s '52 | 65 | 65 |
| StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72 | 93 | 93 |
| San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43 | 78 | 77¾ |
| Seabd A L 6s | 5 | 5 |
| Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B | 2½ | 2½ |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| Shell Union 5s ct ww '49 | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49 | 91 | 91 |
| Silesian Am Corp 7s '41 | 37⅛ | 37⅛ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 84 | 83½ |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 95 | 95 |
| Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42 | 93 | 92½ |
| Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39 | 50 | 50 |
| Smith A O 6½s '33 | 101 | 101 |
| Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 | 99¼ | 99 |
| Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 78⅞ | 78 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww | 69 | 69 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '81 | 66 | 65½ |
| Southern Pacific SP Ter 4s '50 | 77¾ | 77½ |
| Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77 | 80 | 80 |
| Southern Ry gen 4s '56 | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| Southern Ry con 5s '94 | 85 | 85 |
| Southern Ry gen 6½s '56 | 61 | 60 |
| Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38 | 45 | 45 |
| Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 100½ | 100¼ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 92½ | 92 |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 21 | 21 |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 100 | 99¾ |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 78½ | 78 |
| Tex & Pac 5s B '77 | 67½ | 67 |
| Tex & Pac 5s O '80 | 67½ | 67 |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 37 | 36½ |
| Union El L & P 1st 5s '32 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Union El L & P rfg 5s '33 | 100⅜ | 100½ |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 92¼ | 92½ |
| Union Pacific 4s '68 | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 | 81 | 80¾ |
| Union Pacific 4½s '67 | 80 | 80 |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 44 | 42¼ |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 84 | 83½ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww | 39¼ | 34 |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 41¼ | 40 |
| Vanadium 5s '41 | 60 | 60 |
| Virginia Ry 5s '62 | 88½ | 88½ |
| Virginia Ry & Power 5s' 34 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Wabash RR 4½s '78 | 12 | 12 |
| Wabash RR 1st 5s' 39 | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| Warner Quinlan 6s '39 | 29⅛ | 29 |
| Warren Bros 6s '41 | 43 | 43 |
| Washington Ter 3½s '45 | 32½ | 32½ |
| West Pa Pow 5s B '63 | 98 | 98 |
| West Pa Pow 5s G '56 | 98 | 98¾ |
| West Shore 4s 2361 | 74 | 74 |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 97¼ | 96¾ |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 59½ | 59⅜ |
| Western Maryland 5½s '77 | 61¼ | 60⅝ |
| Western Pacific 5s A '46 | 41 | 40 |
| Western Union 5s '51 | 70 | 67½ |
| Western Union col 5s '38 | 84 | 84 |
| Western Union 5s '60 | 92 | 68 |
| Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49 | 70 | 70 |
| Wheeling Steel 5½s '48 | 68 | 68 |
| White Sew Mach 6s '40 | 11 | 11 |
| Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49 | 35 | 35 |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70 | 69¾ | 69¾ |

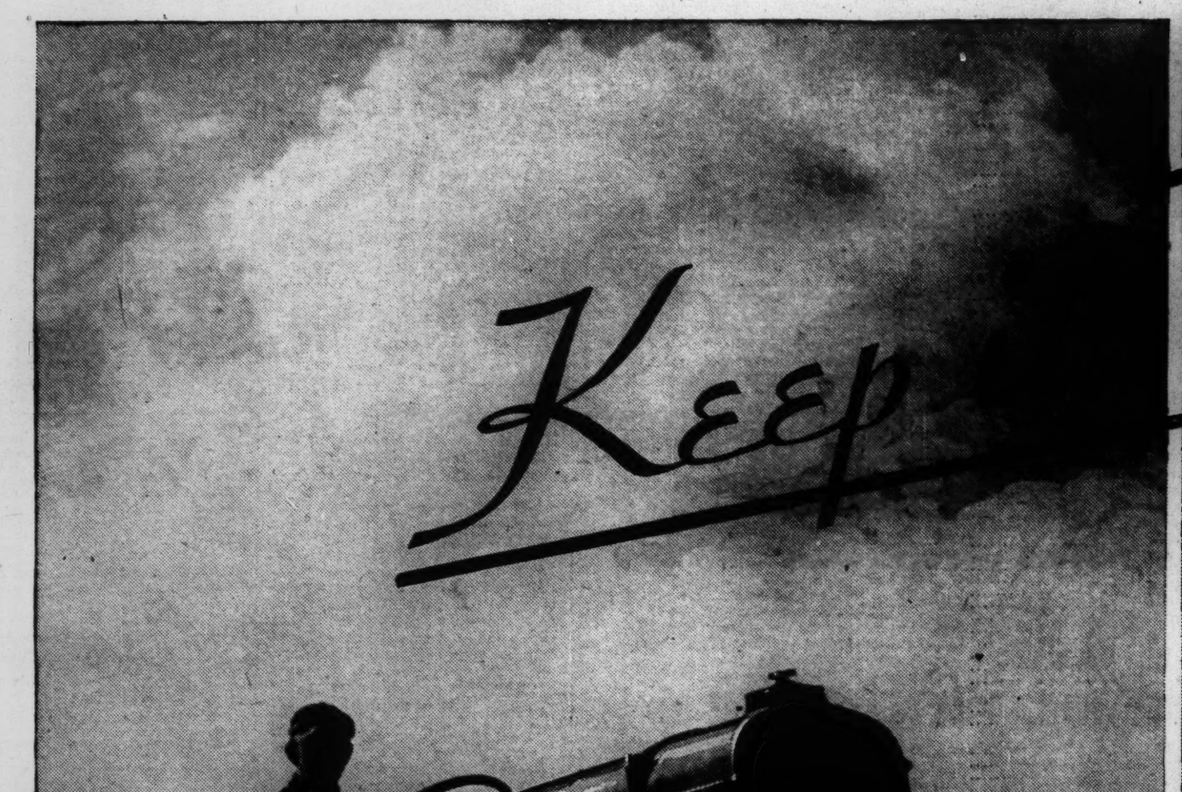
**LIBERTY BONDS**

| | High | Low | Last Feb26 | Last Feb25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 98.11 | 97.30 | 98.6 | 97.24 |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 100.5 | 99.30 | 99.30 | 99.20 |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 100.15 | 99.30 | 100.13 | 100.2 |
| US 3s '55 | 90.12 | 89.19 | 89.19 | 89.14 |
| US 3½s '49 | 91.28 | 91.10 | 91.10 | 90.29 |
| US 3¾s '43 March. | 95.8 | 94.28 | 95.4 | 94.17 |
| US 3¾s '43 June. | 95 | 94.30 | 95 | 94.16 |
| US 3¾s '47 | 94.17 | 94.8 | 94.8 | 94.2 |
| US 3¾s '56 | 97.8 | 97.6 | 97.6 | 96.23 |
| US 4s '54 | 100.18 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 99.31 |
| US 4¼s '52 | 103.16 | 103.4 | 103.4 | 103.3 |

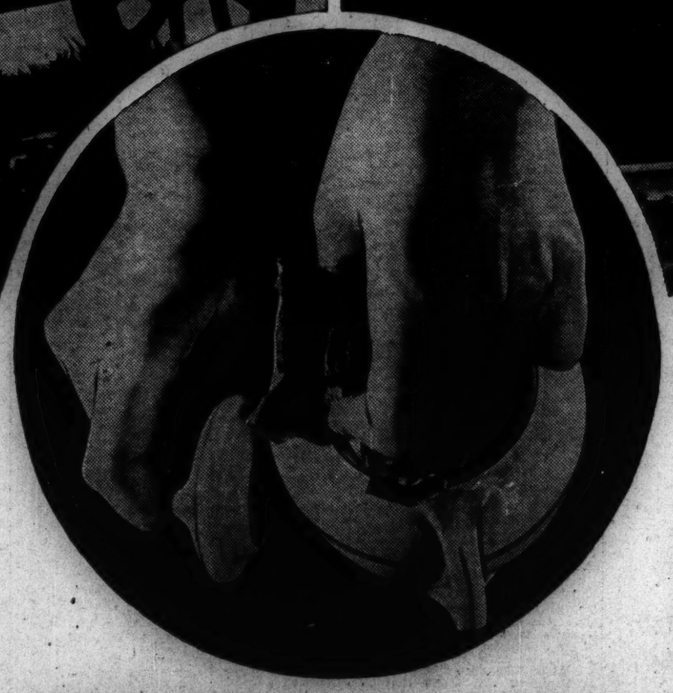
**FOREIGN BONDS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55 | 50 | 50 |
| Antioquia 7s A '45 | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| Antioquia 7s B '45 | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| Antioquia 7s C '45 | 11½ | 11½ |
| Argentine Gov 5s '45 | 61½ | 62⅛ |
| Argentine Gov 5½s '62 | 48¾ | 48⅝ |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 55½ | 55½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 55¾ | 55¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 55½ | 55½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 55¼ | 55¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 55¼ | 55½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 55½ | 55½ |
| Australia 4½s '56 | 50 | 49¾ |
| Australia 5s '55 | 56 | 54½ |
| Australia 5s '57 | 56¼ | 54½ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 91 | 91 |
| Batavian Pet 4½s '42 | 79 | 79 |
| Bavaria (State) 6½s '45 | 35½ | 35½ |
| Belgium (King) 6s '5 | 87 | 86¼ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 93 | 93 |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 98½ | 97¾ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 98¾ | 98¼ |
| Bergen 5s '60 | 55 | 55 |
| Berlin (City) 6s '58 | 24 | 24 |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '51 | 43 | 43 |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '59 | 37⅜ | 36½ |
| Berlin Elec 6s '55 | 33 | 33 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69 | 5¾ | 5⅝ |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 102¼ | 103¼ |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 23 | 23 |
| Brisbane 6s '50 | 42½ | 42½ |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov) | 32¼ | 31¼ |
| Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61 | 31½ | 31½ |
| Bulgaria 7s '67 | 20 | 20 |
| Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46 | 15 | 14 |
| Canada (Dom) 4½s '36 | 92⅜ | 92¼ |
| Canada (Dom) 4s '60 | 76½ | 76⅜ |
| Canada (Dom) 5s '52 | 90¼ | 90⅛ |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '61 | 13½ | 13 |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '62 | 14 | 14 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 12¼ | 12 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61 | 14 | 12 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 | 12 | 12 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept | 12 | 12 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '63 | 12 | 12 |
| Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48 | 27 | 27 |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47 | 22¼ | 22¼ |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan | 22 | 22 |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | 22 | 21 |
| Copenhagen 5s '52 | 63 | 62½ |
| Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44 | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49 | 87 | 87 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45 | 35⅜ | 35 |
| Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52 | 94 | 94 |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 62⅜ | 62½ |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | 75 | 75 |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 80 | 78¼ |
| Duke Price Power 6s '66 | 74 | 74 |
| Dutch EI 5½s Mar '53 | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| Dutch EI 5½s Nov '53 | 81½ | 81½ |
| Dutch EI 6s '47 | 88¾ | 88½ |
| Dutch EI sf 6s '62 | 85 | 84¾ |
| Estonia Bank 7s '67 | 32½ | 32½ |
| Finland 5½s '58 | 52 | 50⅝ |
| Finland (Rep) 6½s '56 | 51 | 51 |
| Finland (Rep) 7s '50 | 55 | 55 |
| Framerican Dev 7½s '42 | 83½ | 83½ |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 114¾ | 114⅝ |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| German 7s '49 | 62 | 62 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 36⅞ | 36¾ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 35 | 35 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 35 | 35 |
| Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts | 25 | 24 |
| Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 | 37½

# Money Makes the Wheels Go Round...




*The American Farmer needs money, too. He needs credit to plant crops ... to buy tractors ... to run farm implements. Money makes his wheels go round. Do your part to help by keeping your money in circulation.*



*Think of it! Over a Billion Dollars are now lying idle ... not working. Withdrawn from circulation. Picture what this means to American business. Will you do your share to Help get America's money back to work?*

*The railroads are just one of America's great utilities that rely upon public ownership. It is the dollars of American people that have made our great network of railroads possible. These dollars are necessary to make the wheels go round.*

**Money makes work!** It's the life-blood of American Industry!

Whether you're a farmer in the Northwest ... or a locomotive engineer in the East ... money supplies the power for the machines you run.

It takes money to buy tractors and plant crops. It takes money to buy steel and run engines.

Money makes work. And when money is idle ... that slows up industry ... makes business bad.

It's hard for the average person to realize how important this factor of idle money is. Just think of it ... one dollar invested releases five or ten more for credit.

Your dollars ... plus those of your neighbors' ... quickly add up and multiply into staggering sums.

Active money is the food and nourishment of American business. It builds factories. It buys machines. It purchases raw materials. It hires men ... *and keeps them at work.*

Don't you see? When dollars become idle ... factories become idle too. When money is withdrawn from circulation ... men are withdrawn from jobs.

Of course you should save ... but save wisely. No matter how small the sum ... let the country share your wealth.

If there's any question in your mind ... talk to the ablest business men you know. Get their advice and counsel.

Every dollar you put in circulation now brings prosperity nearer. Remember money makes the wheels go 'round ... *keep it working.* Do your share to Turn the Tide.

***A Note of Grateful Appreciation to the Publisher***

**From FRANK KNOX, Chairman, *Citizens Reconstruction Organization***

Thanks to the patriotic attitude of this newspaper, this advertisement is one of a series being printed without cost. For this great public service the Publisher of this newspaper deserves the nation's praise.

**CITIZENS RECONSTRUCTION ORGANIZATION, 400 WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

# BRITISH TRADE IS BADLY HIT ON TWO SIDES

## Double Assault Experienced by Iron and Steel Industry

By R. A. SCOTT-JAMES
*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Right at the core of the tariff problem, which today is the most vital preoccupation of the National Government, lies an intense controversy over Great Britain's iron and steel trade.

This, one of the old staple British industries which for so long led the world, has suffered grievous blows under the double assault of the general trade repression and favored foreign competition. But its declining fortune did not begin in 1929. We must go back to 1923 for the beginning of its troubles. It was then that this highly organized industry, with a flourishing export trade, began to feel the strain of competition with European countries, where manufacturers were not only relieved of capital obligations by currency depreciation but were also protected in their home markets by high tariffs and employed cheap labor.

Four or five years ago Stanley Baldwin's Government was being pressed by its supporters to give tariff protection to this industry under the special machinery known as "safeguarding." The free traders with one accord protested that it could not be done without committing the country to a general tariff. For half of the great trades of Britain iron or steel was a raw material. The great engineering and shipbuilding trades, and many lesser industries, would be hit at once by the increased cost; and all other industries which use machinery would be indirectly affected. For the time being the matter dropped. In 1928 and 1929 there was a partial recovery which revived the hopes of the iron and steel magnates.

It was short-lived. In the economic storms of 1930 and 1931 they suffered more severe blows than ever before. The world requirements of iron and steel fell sharply. In 1929 the world production of steel was 118,300,000 tons. In 1931 it was only 69,590,000. The decline in pig iron was, roughly, in the same proportion. European producing countries found the demands of their own protected markets shrinking, and to keep their furnaces going, dumped their surplus product into the open English market at prices below the cost of production.

The British manufacturers, not only denied free access to foreign markets, experienced also severe price-cutting competition at home. They have lost customers in Britain as well as abroad. In 1923 British exports of iron and steel exceeded imports by 3,000,000 tons. In 1931 the imports exceeded exports by 950,000 tons Since 1929 the production of British steel has fallen by 45 per cent, and iron by 50 per cent. Such is the state of affairs which has created a clamor among the iron and steel masters for tariff protection against foreign dumping.

But the president of the Board of Trade has had to point out that the position is very complicated and delicate. There are 188,000 workers employed in the heavy iron and steel industries. But as against that there are a far larger number of persons engaged in the using trades—no less, according to Mr. Runciman, than 1,825,000.

That is the question which the special cabinet committee of the National Government has to consider, with special relation to the adverse balance of trade. In favor of the tariff it is pointed out that the figures given by Mr. Runciman do not tell the whole tale. In addition to the 188,000 men engaged in the iron and steel trade, others stand to gain directly by the prosperity of their industry. More miners would be employed in producing coal, and more men to raise iron ore and limestone; and railway transport would benefit.

At the present moment the tide is running strongly in the direction of tariffs. The anxiety aroused by the knowledge that the currency was endangered by the adverse balance of trade has turned the scale, and weakened the defenses of the free trader. The decision in the matter of iron and steel may be regarded as the test case in determining Great Britain's attitude to the whole tariff problem. If the heavy metal trades are protected, all the trades which depend on them will have grounds for claiming a similar protection. The logical result of a tariff on iron and steel would be a general tariff.

# Boston Art Notes

### Surréalisme in Cambridge

The Harvard Society For Contemporary Art has assembled a collection of pictures and drawings which are grouped under the ostensibly descriptive title, Surréalisme. The movement which started in Paris a few years ago has grown to cover a multiplicity of styles and ideas. In fact, for some it names the produce of all artists who paint eccentrically.

The serious Surréalistes have an idea which is sound. They deliberately ignore normal rules and logic of the visual world, and substitute a system of their own. They must of course convince us of the aesthetic validity of that system. While we look at their eccentric combinations and weird assemblages, we may keep testing them with the question, is there real form, rhythm, dynamics, originality? For those fundamentals are what count in art and not the bewildering subjects which certain Surréalistes choose to paint.

At Harvard there may be seen some of the efficiently made symbolical studies by M. Pierra Roy, the Hellenic echoes of M. Chirico, the ingenous fantasies of M. Viollier Photographs distinguished for trick effects of eccentric arrangements add to the display.

We notice a great deal of faithful surface painting which is closer to the academy in character than it is to Cézanne. We notice also the low-keyed tonalities. Are the Rembrandt browns swinging into fashion?

### Goodman-Walker

Forf but one week, the Goodman-Walker Gallery is exhibiting paintings by Mr. Emanuele Romano, a young Italian who has been growing gradually in popularity in this city. The latest of Mr. Romano's oils show the gradual enlargement of his technique especially for purposes of monumental mural decoration. He paints in terms of wall surfaces, and not the confining limits of a frame. His style has the appropriate detachment and simplicity and fanciful character, to warrant its use for that purpose. Most contemporary painting stresses spatial depth too much to recommend it for flat decoration.

D. A.

# *Radio Tonight*

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan."
5:15 NBC, "Skippy,": children's program.
5:30 "The Art of Living."
5:45 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:30 Old Painter; news; announcements.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Dainty Dot Dandies; Ethel Grenier and Sid Reinhers.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Simpson Spring Quartet.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Earle Nelson, John Herrick, Billy Murray, soloists; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Fred Hufsmith, tenor; Andy Sannella's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, RKO Theater of the Air.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—Doug Woodman's Orchestra.
5:30 Agricultural markets.
5:45 "Just Among Friends."
6:00 Studio announcements; news; Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:30 "The Paladins."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Southern Reverie.
7:30 "Cross Roads Hotel."
7:45 NBC, Elsie Janis, entertainer.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra; Bettina Hall, guest soloist.
8:30 Melody Speedway.
8:45 Michael Ahern, baritone; pianist; violinist.
9:00 NBC, "Friendship Town"; sketch.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; soloists; vocal ensemble; Irvin S. Cobb.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, "Waves of Melody"; Tom Brown, tenor; orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 "Here and There in Radioland."
11:30 Bradford Orchestra.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade; orchestra.
5:15 "Old Man Sunshine"; songs; humor.
5:30 Musical Cameo; Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
5:45 "Specialties," Jane McGrew.
6:00 News; studio announcements.
6:15 Helen Barr, soprano; orchestra.
6:30 Bob Emery's spelling finals.
6:45 Ranny Weeks; "The Stylists."
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, orchestra.
8:00 The Bath Club, quartet and orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time"; news sketches.
9:00 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; tenor; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's orchestra; tenor.
9:45 CBS, Friendly Five Footnotes; popular orchestra; "Casey" Jones.
10:00 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news; time.
11:30 Joe Smith's Le Paradis Band.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

4:45 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music.
5:30 CBS, "Pollyanna," children's program.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe," an Indian story.
6:00 CBS, John Kelvin, tenor.
6:15 CBS, talk, "The Case Against Short Selling."
6:45 Vaughn De Leath.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's Club Night.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "The One-Man Band" Minstrels.
8:30 Yankee Network Drama.
9:00 Ray Stewartson's orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital; John Percival, baritone.
10:00 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra; Hungarian music.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, Vivian Ruth.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, "The New York Investigation," Mr. Samuel Seabury.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

**WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)**

5:00 Organ Melodies.
5:10 Talk, the Rev. A. Z. Conrad.
5:30 Organ melodies.
5:45 Fred Gilbert, guitar.
6:00 Paramount Theater Program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Truman Carew's Entertainers.
7:15 "The Songs We Love to Hear."

# *Tomorrow's Features*

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Keys to Happiness.
12:00 noon—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—News flashes.
12:25 p. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
1:10 p. m.—NBC, Dance Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—"Troubadours."
2:00 p. m.—NBC, League for Industrial Democracy.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Metropolitan Opera Company; "Lakme," 2nd act; Lily Pons, soprano.
4:00 p. m.—News flashes.
4:10 p. m.—Jimmy Russo's Orchestra.
4:50 p. m.—Sam Bittell's Orchestra.

**WBZ**

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
10:00 a. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
11:30 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Women's Clubs.
12:04 p. m.—4-H Club program.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, "Pat Barnes."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Don Pedro's Orchestra.
1:55 p. m.—News and studio programs.

**WNAC**

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:15 a. m.—The Yankee Singers.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society children's concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Wingate Athletic program.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, "The Funnyboners."
2:15 p. m.—"Saturday Syncopaters."
2:30 p. m.—CBS, National Democratic Club Forum.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Male Quartet.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Van Surdam's Orchestra.

**WAAB**

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; news.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Organ, Ann Leaf.
4:30 p. m.—Talk, "Raising money to run a city."
4:45 p. m.—CBS, Captain Richmond Pierson Hobson.

### SALVADOR PLANS TARIFF

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador, Feb. 26 (By U. P.)—A special commission was named by the Government yesterday to study the possibility of increasing tariff duties on many imports in order to bolster the Government's income and to furnish protection to native industries.

# LARGE BUDGET IS BALANCED BY SOVIET SYSTEM

## Prices High, Though, and Much of Money Involved in Industry

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
*Staff Correspondent*
*The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW—How the Soviets have balanced a budget which includes not only ordinary government expenses, but much of the industry and commerce of the nation, is revealed by a scrutiny of the estimates recently placed before the Soviet All-Union Executive Committee.

The budget is supposed to balance at 27,541,966,000 rubles, or nominally almost $14,000,000,000. This figure exceeds the budget of the United States, although the latter is unquestionably a richer country than the Soviet Union.

Two facts, however, must be borne in mind in considering what seems to be a disproportionately large budget. First, the general price level in the Soviet Union is so much above the world average that one cannot reckon the ruble as the equivalent of 50 cents in the matter of effective buying power. Secondly, because of the Socialist character of the Soviet economic structure, the Soviet budget includes many items of income and expenditure that would fall to the account of private corporations in other countries. A large part of the national income is collected and redistributed through the agency of the budget.

A second feature of the budget is the relative simplicity of its structure, especially on the income side. The largest item of revenue is a tax on the turnover of the state industrial and commercial organizations which is supposed to realize 15,126,000,000 rubles. New loans will bring in 4,342,000,000 rubles. Income from the transportation system, from a levy on the profits of state industries and from the sale of goods in state shops at so-called "commercial prices," which are much higher than the fixed prices in the cooperative stores will realize more than 5,000,000,000 rubles. This leaves only a small part of the budget to be covered from other sources of revenue, among which two forms of income tax, one levied entirely on the peasants and one on town and country population alike, are supposed to yield 1,400,000,000 ubles.

### None From Private Trade

It is interesting to note that the budget counts on negligibly small sums from such sources as private trade and industry and foreign concessions. Such things have almost completely passed out of the Soviet economic scheme.

The fact that state loans represent about 15 per cent of the income side of the budget might excite criticism from financiers in other countries. But Soviet state loans are of a peculiar and distinctive character. They are in fact, if not in law, compulsory in the sense that workers and employees in state enterprises and peasants in collective farms are under social pressure to subscribe a part of their income. Furthermore the bonds, after being purchased, may not be sold, so that the state is not confronted with the necessity of redeeming the bonds of unwilling purchasers.

Under these conditions the state loans, except for the fact that they pay interest, are really a form of supplementary tax. No one knows what will happen when these loans fall dué for repayment—most of them mature in about 10 years—but by that time the whole Soviet financial system may have changed beyond recognition.

The main feature of the expense side of the Soviet budget is the large appropriation for national economic development, items under this head taking up a little more than 20,000,000,000 rubles. Industry receives the lion's share of this appropriation with 8,106,600,000 rubles; then come agriculture, with 3,482,150,000; trade and food industry, with 2,802,000,000, and railroad transport, with 2,486,966,000 rubles.

Inasmuch as most of the budget income is realized from a tax on the turnover of industry and trade and from the transportation system, it might seem that the Soviet Government is merely taking revenue out of one pocket to put it in another. To some extent this is true. But, as a result of the redistribution of this income through the budget, it is possible to assign it to those branches of national economic life most in need of development.

### Trust Funds Share Cut

An important innovation in this year's budget, in line with the general tendency to enforce piecework methods of payment, differential wage scales and similar stimuli to improved output, is the decision to take from the state trusts and the individual factories under the control of these trusts a smaller share of their profits than formerly. Most of these profits will remain in the possession of the trusts and factories, for their own use and benefit. This arrangement, it is believed, will cause a stronger incentive for cutting down costs and increasing efficiency.

When the Commissar for Finance, Mr. G. F. Grinko, presented the budget for 1932, he claimed that the Soviet financial position was stronger than it was a year ago, pointing out that there had been no such delays in paying state employees as occurred in the latter part of 1930, and that the printing of new money had not gone on at such speed as in the last half of 1930.

No doubt some technical improvement has followed the definite resolution against inflation which the Communist Party leaders took in the autumn of 1930, and the strenuous campaign for "khozraschet" or business methods which characterized 1931. But there are still weak spots in the financial situation. Although it was originally decided to print no more money during 1931, actually the currency in circulation increased by about 1,000,000,000 rubles.

In 1931, as in other years, the budget suffered because of failure to reduce costs of production in accordance with plans. Equilibrium between money in circulation, of which there is too much, and available goods, of which there are too few, has not been restored, with the result that barter operations in kind are undertaken, not only by individuals, but sometimes by state factories and state farms, despite prohibitions.

# Mishap to Akron Proves Strength, Navy Expert Says

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—The recent mishap to the Navy's giant airship Akron demonstrates her superior structural quality rather than of any defect, a naval expert and members of the House Naval Affairs Committee who inspected the ship subsequent to the accident, testified today.

Commander R. D. Weyerbacher, chief of the Construction Corps, United States Navy, made a special trip to Lakehurst to investigate the extent of the damage to the ship yesterday. His report to the House Naval Affairs Committee today emphasized the local character of the damage. He said, "The structural strength of the ship is not impaired," and that "after repairs are completed, the ship will be safe and entirely satisfactory."

Representative William H. Sutphin (D.) of New Jersey, reporting for the special subcommittee detailed to investigate the structural merits of the ship, declared they had complete confidence in the ship and believed she is "the finest scout cruiser in the world."

Representative John J. Delaney (D.) of New York, a member of the subcommittee, said he had personally inspected the ship for four hours during which the ship's officers evidenced a desire to help him find all reported defects. As a result of his inspection he was convinced that a statement given out subsequently to the accident to the effect that it endangered the flying qualities of the ship was "entirely unwarranted."

# *Music*

### Conchita Supervia

Mme. Conchita Supervia, whose Carmen was revealed to us in the course of the recent opera season, gave her first Boston recital in Symphony Hall last night. Mr. Boris Kogan supplied helpful piano accompaniments for a program which included Rossini's "Regata Veneziana" and the Rondo from "Cenerentola," and some songs by De Falla, Albeniz, Turina and Nin.

Mme. Supervia's mezzo-soprano voice, which is rather small and not always produced with complete freedom, is heard to rather better advantage in the concert hall than on the operatic stage, where it is frequently overwhelmed by the orchestra and lost in the vast reaches of the auditorium. It has, in the middle range and especially in mezza voce, a pleasing quality. It has also, as was proved in the Rossini numbers, great flexibility. The ornamental passages were sung with agility, if not always with rounded tone.

Mme. Supervia is most at home in Spanish song, to which she gives what we take to be the authentic Spanish touch. To reinforce her voice, she employs several costumes during an evening. With one of her costumes last night, she carried a very large red fan, which was closed when a song came to an end, as a sort of signal for applausive listeners. This and some resources of posture helped to establish a hint of music-hall atmosphere in keeping with the nature of the songs. On the whole, this singer seems more like Carmen on the platform than on the stage. The audience received her warmly.

L. A. S.

# Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

**FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 28**

NEW YORK—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WOCL, 1210kc-244m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1800kc-200m.

WASHINGTON—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

CLEVELAND — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WREN, 1220kc-246m.

HOUSTON — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KPRC, 920kc-326m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1310kc-248m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KOIN, 940kc-369m.

SAN FRANCISCO — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KNX, 1050kc-286m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

# SPEAKER TRAINING INSTITUTE TO OPEN

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 28—The first session of a training institute for speakers will be held by the Springfield branch of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, at the Young Men's Christian Association, March 1. Dr. C. Wesley Hale, former State Senator, will speak on the legal aspects of the prohibition situation.

Many representatives of local organizations have volunteered for the course, which will include weekly meetings dealing with all sides of prohibition, temperance education and law enforcement. Prof. Ernest Wiesle of the International Young Men's Christian Association College heads the program committee.

# REICH WARNED OF HARM DONE BY PROPAGANDA

## Policies of Government Defended in Reichstag by Chancellor

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, Feb. 26—Dr. Heinrich Bruening boldly faced Fascist opposition in the Reichstag yesterday, and defended his policy against the attack of the Hitlerites and Hugenberg followers hurled at him in the last two days of the present session. The Chancellor commenced his speech with a clear-cut definition of his position.

"At a time when one experiences the tension of war," he said, "at a time when blind economic warfare is raging throughout the world, it is of paramount necessity to defend one's foreign political course with a cool head and without paying consideration to domestic political agitation. I should never permit myself to be misled into carrying out a policy of prestige in paying consideration to political propaganda and endangering the vital interests of the German people."

Turning toward the Fascists he said: "My policy would receive a wholly different valuation abroad, if the German people could make up their minds to give up their political dissension at an hour of great foreign political decision."

### Memel Question Raised

Dr. Bruening spoke slowly, calmly and soberly and, in contrast to the behavior of the two preceding days the House listened in grave silence. Only from time to time Fascist cries and replies would surge up to the speaker's platform.

The Chancellor began, to the utmost surprise of the House, with the Sino-Japanese conflict, and thus he led his hearers out of the scope of Germany's domestic strife and showed the wider aspect of questions confronting the Reich and its close relationship with the rest of the world.

When he first mentioned the Far East, the Nationalists called to him that Memel was closer to Germany's heart than Shanghai. Dr. Bruening quieted them with the assurance that quite to the contrary one would be able to draw certain conclusions regarding matters closer to Germany (namely Memel) from the treatment and solution of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Although he described the measures taken by the Lithuanian Government as irresponsible and violating international laws, he refused to take premature action.

### Fascist Propaganda Criticized

Regarding Geneva he expressed desire not to judge the Disarmamence Conference merely from its first few sessions. Solution of the reparation question is a preliminary step to reduction in world-wide unemployment, he said.

This led him to a sharp struggle with the Fascists whose methods of political propaganda, he said, had become well-nigh unbearable for the state. Facts are so turned upside down, he declared, as to raise serious difficulties for the Government.

Fascists should not begin their political survey with the end of the World War, he averred, but with the mistakes committed by prewar German Governments. He would resign only if he could thereby enable Germany to rise, but never in order to open the way to chaos.

# SNOW TRAIN PLANS TRIP TO HILLSBORO

The hills of Hillsboro, N. H., which are the main reasons why the town is called by that name, are to be visited by the Boston & Maine's "Snow Train" on Sunday, it was announced by Mr. H. L. Baldwin, publicity manager, today. Good winter sports conditions are available there, it is reported, and nearly eight inches of hard-packed snow has fallen.

Located near the foothills of Kearsarge Mountain, Hillsboro, with its rolling hills and wooded areas, will give skiers and snowshoers an opportunity to test their skill as efficient winter sportsmen. The trains will leave beginning at 8:30 for the 85-mile dash to Hillsboro and four sections will be ready to make the trip.

# *Europe Plays Political Chess*

★ ★ ★

## *Elections in Germany and France Maneuvered As Powerful Pawns in Contests of Diplomacy*

★ ★ ★

(Continued from Page 1)

Buré writes that a single command is just as necessary in peace time as in war time.

The effect on the Geneva Disarmament Conference of these European elections must be considerable. Regrettable though the French ministerial crisis was in leaving the French momentarily unrepresented, at least authoritatively, that dampener on the proceedings will be insignificant compared to the commotion and delay which must be caused by a series of popular appeals in Germany and France. First in order of dates is that of the presidential election in Germany. Announcement that President von Hindenburg will again be a candidate has been quickly followed by the definite challenge of Herr Adolf Hitler. Opinion inclines in favor of the Field Marshal, though conceding to Herr Hitler close second place. There will be no disposition, however, on this occasion to represent a Hindenburg victory as a severe blow to Hitlerism. On the contrary if Herr Hitler comes anywhere near the Hindenburg strength he will publicly demonstrate his growing power and will add to his prestige.

### Stand of Hitlerites

I had the privilege of discussing the Hindenburg situation last week with one of Herr Hitler's most distinguished partisans. He expressed the utmost respect for the Field Marshal but urged against him his years. His speedy retirement in the event of victory is considered certain. Afterward nothing will bar the way of Hitler, so the argument ran.

Nor can a Hindenburg victory be taken for granted. By a curious turn of the wheel the Marshal who was in 1926 a candidate of the Right is now a candidate of the Left. It isn't because the Marshal has changed. It is because the movement of the Right has gone so far that President von Hindenburg actually represents the last hope of those who would proceed slowly.

It is estimated about 35,000,000 electors will participate in the election. Herr Hitler may obtain 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 votes. If Nationalists have a candidate they will take several millions from the Hindenburg total. The Communists may poll 6,000,000.

### Estimates of Strength

Altogether it is calculated that the maximum votes President von Hindenburg can obtain will be 16,000,000 or 17,000,000, and this will depend on the Socialists voting for him.

In these circumstances it is unlikely that an absolute majority will be obtained and a second ballot is expected. Changes will certainly be in the Field Marshal's favor, but the final issue will be, unless the Hitlerites overestimate their strength, fairly close.

On these electoral problems attention necessarily turns, not only in France and Germany but in Geneva and in all European countries. For on the result of these elections the fate of the Disarmament Conference and of the relations of the principal European countries may well depend.

# Arena to Have Skating Carnival

The graceful whirls that only skilled figure skaters can accomplish will be seen in Boston for the first and only time this year, when the International Figure Skating Carnival, under the auspices of the Boston Skating Club, is held at the Boston Arena tomorrow evening.

Foremost figure skaters of the world, including contestants from Canada, Europe and the United States, will demonstrate the art of dancing on the ice, twirling at the rate of more than 60 revolutions a minute and other feats of professional "icemanship."

Some of the program includes figure skating by a clever children's group; demonstrations by Mme. Yvonne de Ligne of Belgium, Mr. James L. Madden of the United States, Miss Cecelia Celledge of England, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Rogers of Ottawa, and Miss Beatrix Loughran and Sherwin Badger, pair champions of the United States. Miss Maribel Vinson of Winchester, Mass., United States figure-skating champion, will also take part in the carnival.

Miss Sonja Henie, Olympic Games figure-skating champion, was scheduled to appear, but returned to Norway following an appearance in Madison Square Garden. Proceeds for the event will benefit the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital.

# SWISS CLUB HOST TO FOREIGN GROUPS

Switzerland was described yesterday in an illustrated travel talk by Mrs. Harold M. Vanderbilt when the Swiss Club of the International Institute was host to other foreign groups in the International Institute of the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Vanderbilt has spent five years in Switzerland.

The entertainment included refreshments served by groups of young girls and matrons in Swiss costumes. The musical program included Swiss folk songs sung by the entire club. The lecture rooms and parlors were decorated with American and Swiss flags, as well as flags of many other nations.

### JUSTO URGES ECONOMY

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 26 (By U. P.)—A program of strict economy with administrative expenditures reduced to a minimum has been approved at a lengthy cabinet meeting called by President Justo.


# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

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SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners; Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean; 300% profit selling and installing these shields; write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

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*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**APARTMENTS—FURNISHED**

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NEW YORK CITY, 148 West 72nd St.—For rent, modern studio duplex, 3 and 6 rooms; also sunny 3-room kitchenette; near church.

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raised the year around, only 12 weeks' old, 5 to 7 lbs., 35c lb. Fresh dressed every day. Always ready, dressed or roasted. Also broilers—Chicken, Capons, Fowl. On the farm, in our wayside stand, on Route 138. Dining room connected. BROOKS FARRAR, South Easton, Mass. Tel. 173.

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CAPABLE woman wanted to care for elderly lady at night. Write Box M-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Would like to share home or rent for summer; garage; near station. 75 Murray Ave., Larchmont, N. Y.

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PAINTING, paperhanging, floors refinished; lowest prices; ceilings $3 and up; go anywhere. Call CHANDLER'S, Somerset 7384 (Somerville, Mass.).

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Small Grands, Spinet Grands, Small Uprights. For sale and rent. Terms easy. Bargains in used and rebuilt pianos.
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### LEWISTON
(Continued)

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The finest brands of canned goods,
The choicest of meats,
The freshest of fruits and vegetables at
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Our New Spring Line of
Modart Foundation Garments
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We believe these garments to be better this year than ever, combining last-minute style with comfort and service.
BEDELL CORSET SHOP
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Fashionette Cotton Dresses, 59c

Brand new dresses that are perfect fitting and will wash beautifully. 12 styles that offer a wide choice in new Spring prints. Sleeveless or short sleeves.

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Both famous for Quality Food and Service
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Brighten Your Home With Flowers
Ask to See Our
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Choice Fruit—Quality Groceries.
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FANCY GROCERIES
BUTTER AND EGGS
BELMONT CREAMERY
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*High Grade Fruits Vegetables and Groceries*
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*With Appeal*
$10.50 to $16.50
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SPECIAL FACIALS
to meet the individual need.
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Special Oil Shampoo for Dry Hair
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INSURANCE of all kinds
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*Special attention will be given to all repair work.*
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SPECIAL DURING FEBRUARY, $5
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$15.00 PERMANENT WAVE.....Now $10.00
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## MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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Everything the Old Shoe Needs to Prolong Its Life
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*of Every Description*
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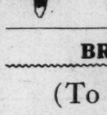
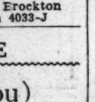

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Wholesale and Retail
SAMPSON AVE. Phone 63
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*No Dealers*
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Tel. Brockton 4033-J

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with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
*BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR*
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TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800



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*"Everything Electrical"*
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RUSSELL R. CAMERON
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Spring Dresses
Hats and Blouses
*in Cheerful, Bright Spring Colors*
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## MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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*Anthracite and Bituminous*
COAL

SHREDDED WHEAT
*Week-End Specials*
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Univ. 10116

Colburn, Jeweler
*Watches, Clocks, Jewelry*
Fine Repairing in All Its Branches
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New Linen Dresses
*All Colors—Sizes 16 to 46*
$2.95
*The HILMA SHOPPE,* Inc.
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*Advance Showing of*
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SUPERIOR LAUNDRY
For Superior Washing
PORTER 3780

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Saturday, Feb. 27
$1.65 silk mesh hose..... 97c
$1.00 sylo slips..... 84c
$1.00 nu-eve rayon bloomers..... 89c
.50 initial stationery..... 24c
$1.59 silk scarfs..... 98c
$1.50 fabric gloves..... 98c
$3.00 filet cloths.....1.99
*and many more Super Values*
Come in and talk with Mr. Phil, in the Beauty Salon, 3rd floor, about preparing for your next permanent. Ours are satisfactory.
$6 and $8

Fitchburg Coal Company
*We can supply you with*
FUEL OIL
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Special Baby Milk
*Pasteurized Milk and Cream Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs*
CLOVER HILL FARMS
*Where Quality Counts* Tel. 737

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Seth Thomas Clocks—Telechron and New Haven Electric Clocks
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*We use Ivory Soap exclusively and guarantee satisfaction at the*
Palace Steam Laundry
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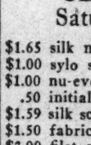

Harper Method Shop
IDA P. HOUGHTON, Proprietor
*Frederics Permanent Wave*
Shampoo, Marcel, Finger Wave Manicure
THE JOHNSONIA Tel. 3430

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
F. L. Drury & Sons Co.
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Schadlich's Market
*Choice Meats—Fish Vegetables*
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ABBOTT-JONES CO.
IRVING SQUARE
General Dry Goods
*See the New Spring Wash Goods*

## MASSACHUSETTS

### FRAMINGHAM

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*Hatchet Brand Food Products*
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The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM O. BROWN CO.
*The Big Department Store of the North Shore*
*"THE STORE OF SERVICE"*
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

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The Franklin County Trust Company
Greenfield, Mass.
*COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT*
*SAVINGS DEPARTMENT*
*TRUST DEPARTMENT*

BALL'S MARKET
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Fancy Meats and Groceries
*Heinz 57 Varieties*
Free Delivery in Greenfield and Deerfield

*Groceries, Meat, Fish Vegetables and Fruit*
FRANK N. LYMAN
54 FEDERAL ST. Tel. 3664
GREENFIELD, MASS.

HERBERT G. GASS
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION and DESIGNING
REPAIRING AND REMODELING
*Homes of Distinction*
Estimates cheerfully submitted
Bernardston Road Tel. 4048, Greenfield

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CANDIES
CORSIGLIA'S
2 STORES
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*The WELDON HOTEL HAIRDRESSING SHOPPE*
merits the gratitude of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN who enjoy courteous attention and refined environment.
MISS SCHULER MR.
TEL. 9809

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The Spring Frock with a Wrapped Belt
$9.75
Of course, it isn't a belt at all, but just a tie that is wrapped around to accent the higher waistlines. In the popular prints, print combinations and spring shades for women and misses.
DRESS SHOP THIRD FLOOR
Steiger's

Natural Bridge Shoes
give perfect foot comfort—because they are so well made. Try a pair and know new foot freedom.
*Sold exclusively in Holyoke by*
NAPOLEON BAIL
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MEN'S PAJAMAS
Very fine quality flannelette in coat style or slip-over. Regular $1.95
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A. T. GALLUP, Inc.

*Protect Yourself From Slipping on Rugs. Use*
RUG GRIP
*For Sale by*
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FREE DELIVERY
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Gordon's Silk Underwear
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Chocolates and Bonbons
60c a pound
Come In and See Them Made
JUNKINS, *the Candy Maker*
427 ESSEX ST., Lawrence, Mass.

LINEN DRESSES
*Smart and Inexpensive*
Hand details. Contrasting effects.
In our new Cotton Shop, 3rd Floor
$2.98 to $5.98
CHERRY & WEBB Co.

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WATCHES BEADS CLOCKS REPAIRED RESTRUNG REPAIRED
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SELTZER
*THE LEXINGTON TAILOR*
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
1353 MASS. AVE. Tel. Lex. 0562

## MASSACHUSETTS

### LEXINGTON
(Continued)

COLONIAL GARAGE
BUICK EIGHTS
with Wizard Control
*Let Us Demonstrate It*
1665 MASS. AVE. Tel. Lex. 0862

PARTRIDGE'S
*ICE CREAM and FANCY ICES*
Bakery Goods—Most All Kinds of Nuts Salted or Plain
Roasted Daily—Chocolates, Bonbons, etc.
*Mail Orders Filled*
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Electric Necktie Presser
Something new for the men—just slide the tie on, dampen slightly and tie dries out without wrinkles.
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We Repair All Makes of Automobiles
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147 Milk Street, Boston Hubbard 2800

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*Flowers and Plants*
Phone Lex. 0257 40 CLARKE ST.

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Fruits—Vegetables
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*The* NEW SUITS
*are here*
Come in and see
the new diagonal woolens
$16.50
CHERRY & WEBB Co.

YES—WE SELL
Heinz Products, Gerber's Strained Vegetables, Clapp's Baby Foods, Ivory Salt—Postum — Friend's Beans — Burnett's Extracts—Campbell's Soups and other popular products.
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LAST 3 DAYS
O'Heir's February Sale
Take advantage now of the lowest Furniture prices in years.
Goods Stored for Future Delivery
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Morse & Beals FLORISTS
14 KEARNY SQUARE Phone 4400

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*A Safe Place to Trade*
Let us help furnish or refurnish your home. Over half a century of service has made Gifford's a safe place to trade.
W. B. GIFFORD
99 MARKET STREET LYNN
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Women's and Misses' Fur Trimmed Winter Coats
HALF PRICE
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN

*"Corset Shop of Personal Service"*
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Isabelle Hall Philbrook
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J. B. & W. A. LAMPER, Inc.
COAL
3 CENTRAL SQUARE
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COAL
Anthracite and Bituminous and WOOD
SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL
Incorporated
8 CENTRAL SQUARE

Arrow Trump Shirts
are Sanforized-Shrunk
*Will never shrink out of fit.*
Each $1.95—Three for $5.50
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Breakers 1634 388 UNION STREET

*We Have a Service Suitable for Every Household*
WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY
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*Building Contractor*
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Established 1904

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*MILLINERY*
An excellent assortment of hats especially priced at $3.95
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## MASSACHUSETTS

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Imported Anthracite
*"The Proof of the Pudding Is the Eating Thereof"*
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TRY ONE TON and let it prove itself
GLENDALE COAL CO.
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Winthrop Street Market
F. A. SYKES, Proprietor
Groceries and Provisions
Heavy Beef and Pork Goods a Specialty
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Medford Square Meat Shop
Tender Roast Beef.....32c
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FREE DELIVERY
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*Agents for*
Lamson-Hubbard
HATS and CAPS
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Exclusive Distributors of Cross Creek Coal (Our Leader)
*We carry a complete line of fuels.*
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*GIFTS* *LINGERIE*
The RAYE HAT SHOP
(E. Raye Abbott, *Proprietor*)
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*COSTUME JEWELRY—HOSIERY*

Sarnie's Shop
Cleansing and Tailor Service
WE CALL AND DELIVER
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Established 1892
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COAL, COKE, OIL, WOOD
MASON SUPPLIES
*PROMPT SERVICE*
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New Spring Dress Goods
19c to 59c per yard
The JONES STORES
MALDEN—MELROSE—EVERETT

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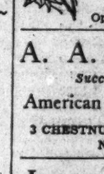

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Our prices ranging from $8.00 upward. Call for appointment—Needham 1720.
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*Successor of Adams Bros.*
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OLSON & APPLEBY
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### NEWTON

ATWATER KENT RADIO
*With the New Neon Tuning Light*
Accurate Quick-Vision Dial
*Complete with tubes.*
—LOWBOY CABINET..... $89.00
—HIGHBOY CABINET..... $99.00
—MODEL 90—COMPACT..... $49.50
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Picture Framing
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Plate Glass Table Tops
Mirrors
Mirrors Resilvered

## MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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*Retailed at Wholesale Prices*
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*"Fresh Stock—New Firsts Guaranteed"*
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Portraits
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Good Candy Made Right in Sight
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*Harz Mountain Canaries—Cages*
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FANCY FRUITS—VEGETABLES
S. S. Pierce—Hatchet Canned Goods

A. AVANTAGGIO
Since 1884 Distributors of
Finest Meat—Fish—Poultry
Fruits—Vegetables—Groceries
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Newton North 6346, 6347, 6348

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*INTERIOR DECORATOR*
Specializing in
Custom-Made Upholstered Furniture
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or PEA BEANS

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Made in our modern plant from the finest American-Mined Coal
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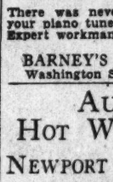


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Expert workmanship—reasonable prices.
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$5—$6
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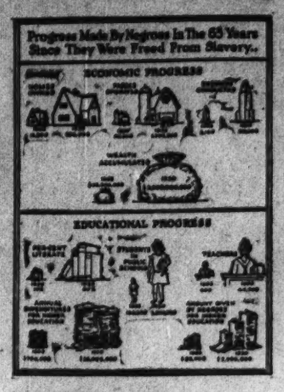
# DAILY FEATURES

## Worth Knowing




From a Prospectus Issued by Atlanta University.

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

**Yangtse, Nanking, Canton, Pekin** (Miss K. G.)—The first is sounded *Yahng'-tseh* (*a* as in *arm*, *e* as in *get*; secondary stress on second syllable). Principal river of China.

The second is *Nan-king'* (vowels short; secondary stress on first syllable). Since 1928 capital of China.

The third, when applied to the Chinese city, is accented on the second syllable, *Can-ton'* (vowels short); but as the name of various American cities, the first syllable is stressed.

The fourth, former Chinese capital, as here spelled, is sounded *Pe-kin'* (*e* long, *i* short; secondary stress on first syllable). The spelling, however, was preferably "Peking" (*Pe-king'*), but in 1928 it was changed to "Peiping" (*Peh-th-ping'*, with vowels short; secondary stress on first syllable).

**Rapidan** (Miss K. G.)—*Rap-thdan'* (vowels short; secondary stress on first syllable). The river in Virginia along which President Hoover has his famous camp.

**Omniscient, omniscience, conscience** (Miss K. G.)—*Om-nish'-ense* (*o* and *i* short, *e* clipped as in *novel*); *omnish'-ent* (vowels the same); *con'-shense* (*o* short, *e* as in *novel*).

**Mountain** (Miss K. G.) — The *t* attaches to the second syllable, *moun'-tin* (*ou* as in *our*, *i* short). In colloquial speech the *t* sometimes seems neglected, the word taking the form of *moun-* followed by a nasal *n* (so, too, "curtain," "fountain," etc., must be watched).

**"Backward" or "backwards," "toward" or "towards"** (Miss K. G.)—The form without the *s* seems preferred in each instance today. By the way, remember that "toward" is pronounced preferably as two syllables, *to'-erd* (*o* long, *e* as in *maker*).

**Suit, pursue** (Miss K. G.) — *Sute* (long *u*) and *pur-su'* (first *u* as in *circus*, second long). Those having difficulty with the long *u* after *s* may practice saying, *you, you, you*—and then prefixing the *s*. Avoid *soot* and *pur-soo'*.

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.*

## Did You Know That—

**Canada is the largest producer,** and the United States the largest consumer, of asbestos?

**Shipments of chilled beef** will comprise the first meat order filled in Cuba for England?

**The Harvard University Library** ranks fifth among the world's libraries?

**More than 300 engagements** were filled by the British royal family during 1931?

## Brevities

**Washington Post:** The motorist gets it on every hand. He is told he can't park on the streets because they do not belong to car owners. Then they introduce a bill to make him pay for the streets.

**Nashville Banner:** If the Japanese aren't tearing up protests when and as received, their Foreign Office ought to be a fine prospect for a salesman of filing equipment.

**Boston Herald:** Old Colonel Whatoyit came out of a brown study to remark, apropos of nothing, that it's probably fortunate for candidates who kiss babies that the babies don't vote.

## In Lighter Vein

**Like and Unlike**

They were standing before a large painting entitled "Echo" in an art museum.

"I suppose," said one man, "it is appropriate to depict Echo as a woman, because she always has the last word."

"On the other hand," returned the second man, "an echo speaks only when spoken to."—*Los Angeles Times.*

**Food Scarce in Southern California**

Mrs. Chester A. Smith, past regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, requests anyone who can spare men's used shoes to send them to the food relief depot of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.—*San Diego Tribune.*

**Down to a Tee**

Golf Widow: "You think so much of your old golf game that you don't even remember when we were married."

Duffer: "Of course I do, my dear; it was a day or two before I sank that 30-foot putt."

Passing Show

"Please, sir, you're wanted on the 'phone."

"Well, just slip back and ask who it is."

## A Quotation for Today

LET our one never-ceasing care be to better the love that we offer our fellows.
—MAETERLINCK

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

## Mercy Tempers Justice

Cleveland, O.

A JUDGE in an Ohio court found it necessary to pronounce the verdict of "Guilty" in the case of a man brought into court for having stolen bread. Although the testimony revealed that the man's family was in need, and that he could not obtain work, the judge stated that his offense had been against another man, rather than against society in general, and could not be overlooked.

The judge assessed a $10 fine, then promptly produced this amount from his own pocket, and pronounced the man free.

Turning to the court, he announced that the bailiff would pass through and collect 50 cents from each person present, as a penalty for living in a city where it was necessary for a man to steal to provide for his family.

The law was satisfied, the comfortable audience was rebuked, and the judge was praised for his wise interpretation of the law of mercy.

## What They Say

**Borah on Russia**

"If I had my way about it I would establish normal relations with the Russian Government. In doing so I would not assume I was indorsing the communistic theory; in doing so I would not indorse their method of carrying on their Government; in doing so I would have no fear of their teachings or their propaganda undermining American citizenship. I would believe that as Russia is there, with her 150,000,000 people, occupying one-sixth of the earth's surface, that we have got to deal with her, and that it is better to deal with her in that way than in the abnormal and extraordinary way which leads to abnormal and extraordinary policies."—*Senator Borah.*

**Causation**

"If one believes that there are kindly personalities and good human beings, then one must attribute to cosmic energy the qualities which the theologian has in mind when he announces that God is love."—*Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard University.*

## The Children's Corner

### The Old Leather Trunk

UP IN the attic of the big house, hidden away in a dark corner under the eaves, lay an old leather trunk. It had been there a long time—ever since Junior's great-grandfather was a little boy. All these years the attic had been closed and the trunk forgotten.

But now Junior had come to live in the big house with his father and mother. The attic, so long unused, was being cleaned and emptied. After the vacuum cleaner had gathered up a great pile of dust into its bag from floor and walls and rafters and old furniture, Junior and his mother went up into the attic one day to look around. And then it was that Junior spied the trunk. He took a fancy to it at once, for it was a small trunk, low enough to make a good child's seat, and he thought it would be fine to have it down in his own room under the window, where it would make a handy place for stray toys or books.

There seemed to be nothing in it but a few odds and ends, and, as it wasn't very heavy, Junior and his mother carried it down the attic stairs at once themselves, and placed it in Junior's room under a sunny window. They wiped it off carefully, and mother threw a bright cover over it and placed a cushion on top. The trunk was locked and they didn't know where the key was, so it was several days before they got it open.

And when, finally, they looked inside, you can imagine how surprised they were to find a child's bank, with coins rattling inside it. The bank was made of iron, and represented a smiling gentleman seated in a comfortable chair, with one hand outstretched, palm upward.

"Look, Junior!" said Mother, as she placed a nickel in the empty hand. The coin evidently set a spring in motion, for no sooner had the smiling gentleman received it in his hand than he moved his hand over to one side and slipped the coin into his waistcoat pocket, while he nodded his head in great satisfaction. Junior laughed and thought it such fun that he at once took from his pocket the five bright pennies that father had given him that morning and placed them one by one on the upturned palm, laughing each time as the smiling gentleman slipped them so deftly into his pocket.

When Father came home at night, he opened the bank with a screwdriver and took out all the coins.

"Whose money is it?" asked Junior.

"It belonged to my grandfather when he was a little boy," said Father, "and I'm sure he would want it to belong to you, now, if you can learn to spend it wisely."

"Some for you," said Junior, "and some for Mother, and some for Katie in the kitchen, and some—"

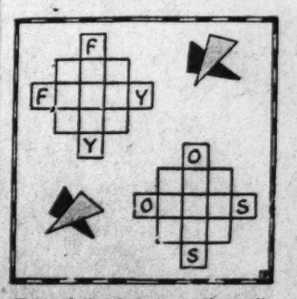
"We must think it over carefully," said Father. "It has been idle so long that it will be very glad to go to work again, I know. This smiling gentleman has had it long enough. Thank you for taking care of it, Sir, but now somebody else needs it."

Don't you think the money was glad to start traveling again, after having been lying quietly away for so long?

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Oh, Boy! The more I think about that dry cleaning business that I heard the Boss talking about, the better I like it!
"Just think"-I wiggled my tail and said to Sponge, "no ol' soap or water to get in one's eyes-Doesn't that sound wonderful?"
"The only trouble is," I told her, "I haven't been able to persuade the Boss to let me have a try at it."
So she asked me why I didn't follow the man when he comes to get the suit that the Boss is to have dry cleaned—
"That's a great idea!" I said wiggling my tail excitedly and I ran to the window to see if he was coming—

## Word Diamond Puzzle




Part of the letters on these diamonds have been filled in to assist you. Upper diamond (reading across or downward), a girl's name. Comical. The finish. Lower diamond (reading across or downward), a whim. Found in the desert. A loud noise.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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# EDITORIALS

## Mr. Stimson and the Nine Power Pact

SECRETARY of State Stimson has addressed a letter to Senator Borah that ranks with the most important state papers in American history. He advances a new interpretation of the treaties that came out of the Washington Conference. This is that they are all interrelated. The agreement to limit naval armaments and not to fortify Pacific islands cannot be considered outside the context of the Nine Power pact.

On paper there is nothing to support this reasoning. All the various agreements were negotiated separately. In several cases they were ratified separately. Some nations ratified one in which they were particularly interested and delayed the ratification of others in which their interest was not so pressing. When these delays occurred, many students of affairs believed the Washington Conference should have joined them all together.

For there can be not the shadow of a doubt that the treaties are all links in one chain. The Washington Conference attacked the question of political security in the Pacific before it proceeded to limit navies. Its example in this respect has often been hailed, particularly by the French, as the only true path to disarmament. As in the '90's, the powers were collectively afraid that the disunity in China might encourage one of them to take aggressive action against China. So they all united in what Mr. Stimson calls a "covenant of self-denial," or the Nine Power pact, to uphold the "open door" of equal commercial opportunity in, and to respect the sovereignty and the territorial and administrative integrity of, China. Having done so they could breathe more freely.

They then cut their navies and agreed not to fortify their Pacific bases in the knowledge that no one power would take advantage of the situation militarily to impose its will on China. The Nine Power pact is the outstanding example of the taking of those "risks for peace" that Premier Ramsay MacDonald commended to the world on his visit to the United States. It left Japan supreme in her home waters. But, as it happens, those home waters are also China's. In effect Mr. Stimson now asks, "Has the risk been in vain? Is Japan encouraged to act as though the treaties were obsolete because the other powers have deprived themselves of the force capable of defending them properly?"

Those are the questions that emerge out of Mr. Stimson's timely and forthright communication. Japan's conduct gives a talking point to those naval strategists who at the time of the Washington Conference contended that the risks were too great. Japan should realize that her behavior has provided them with a powerful weapon in seeking to undo those other agreements reached at the Washington Conference which in fact made the Pacific pacific. By indulging her own militarism she is encouraging militarism abroad.

It must be freely granted that conditions in China have continued in the chaotic state which produced the Far East discussions of the Washington Conference. It must also be granted that such a condition of things is far more important to Japan than to any of the other powers signatory of the Nine Power pact. Ten thousand miles away the world can look at China quite objectively, if not complacently; Japan, with Chinese warlordism on her doorsteps, cannot be so indifferent.

But there is a limit to which Japan can expect world understanding. For her tactics she cannot expect world sympathy. They were abandoned by agreement at the Washington Conference. In place of them the powers decided to engage in "full and frank communication" whenever in the opinion of one of the parties the need arose to do so. Japan has neglected to do this. She acted first and talked afterward—and found the powers at a disadvantage precisely because they had trusted her to do the converse.

Unquestionably Mr. Stimson's communication is not only a faithful interpretation of the meaning and obligations of the series of agreements concluded at the Washington Conference, but at this troubled period in the life of the Pacific it is a most useful expression of the sentiments of the American people.

## Canada's Radio Aim

DESIRE to improve the radiocasting service in Canada is to be seen in the Government's decision to appoint a special committee of the House of Commons. It will be the committee's duty, after due inquiry, to recommend an acceptable plan in the interests of Canadian listeners and in the national interests of Canada.

The parliamentary committee will have before it the report of the royal commission presided over by Sir John Aird in 1929, wherein recommendations were made that a national system of radiocasting should be established, but with the provision that private enterprise should be allowed to radiocast over the national system. In effect, the Aird plan proposed to establish national ownership, control and operation of radio station equipment, but to encourage competition in program building.

According to the Aird commission's view, national ownership of stations would make it possible to furnish Canada with better radio facilities at more economical rates. It would eliminate the duplication of stations. It is generally recognized in Canada that revenue from radio advertising would be insufficient to maintain even one chain of powerful stations, to give complete Canadian coverage, let alone to pay for several duplicate radio networks. The view has been expressed that it would be no more economical to have competing radio stations than to have competing telephone exchanges or competing waterworks in one municipality.

Competition in radiocasting entertainment, however, and diversity of program are desired by Canadian listeners. The Canadian railways have gone into radiocasting as a form of goodwill advertising. Other Canadian firms have similarly furnished attractive entertainment from time to time. It would be the aim of the national system to carry such sponsored programs, incidentally deriving revenue from that source. The main source of revenue would, however, be from license fees. It is proposed that an annual fee of $3 should be paid by owners of receiving sets.

The Canadian parliamentary committee will, doubtless, give ample opportunity to opposing interests to be heard before adopting the recommendations of the Aird commission. Canada's move to explore the path of national radiocasting will be followed with interest in the United States, where the field of North American radio service is shared on a basis of neighborly understanding.

## Coöperation in Congress

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S expression of delight at the fact that Congress is taking up the reorganization of the federal machinery, even though it is taking it up in a different way than he proposed, has fairly well deflated the recent charge by Speaker John N. Garner that the Chief Executive has been trying to dictate to Congress rather than to coöperate with it. Yet there is much weight in the point made by the Speaker of the House of Representatives that in a nonpartisan reconstruction program coöperation between a Republican President and a Democratic majority in the lower house must be two-sided and that credit for the accomplishment must fall to both sides.

The decision of the House of Representatives to set an able congressional committee to work on the formidable task of simplifying the administrative organization of the Government and reducing the number of its bureaus in the interest of needed economy is an encouraging step. Mr. Hoover for years has been on record in favor of such reorganization and believed that results could be obtained most readily by Executive action. Congress, by whose enactment agencies of government must be established or dissolved, naturally believes the province belongs to it. But more important than the question of who launches the reorganization is the business of getting it done. There still is need for nonpartisan coöperation.

Fortunately the more important of the financial measures which deal with the rehabilitation of the business of the country either already have been passed or have reached a stage where their passage is assured. Perhaps it would be too much to expect that legislative action should approach within eight months of a presidential election without some outbreak of political sniping.

Senator Glass, whose service in pressing to enactment the Glass-Steagall bill to release new fiscal resources within the Federal Reserve System has been invaluable, fired a criticism at the Administration a few days ago for allegedly trying to obtain for the big banks benefits originally designed for the little ones. The point involved has now been smoothed out largely in accord with Senator Glass's views and the report of the conference committee on the bill is apparently sure of quick action in both houses. After that, courtesy would require that Senator Glass's own bill dealing with various abuses in the Federal Reserve System, which he sidetracked for the emergency measure, should receive careful consideration.

A genuine regard for nonpartisan coöperation in the pressing affairs of the nation involves a greater circumspectness on the part of members of the President's own political household than has always prevailed. Republicans cannot reasonably ask Democratic aid or in some instances adopt Democratic measures and then claim the results as Republican achievements. It requires no little nicety of statement to give to President Hoover exactly that generous meed of praise which is due him for economic leadership in this crisis without overreaching. But there are laurels enough in the current session's accomplishments that both he and the constructively minded leaders in Congress may have their full share.

## Crop Surpluses—a Tax Problem?

THE recent passage of a state income tax law in Illinois may prove to be much more than a mere shift of taxes from one group to another. The Illinois income tax will be strictly a lieu tax. Whatever money it produces will go to the public school funds, and direct taxes must be reduced by an equal amount; it is estimated that this new law will save Illinois farmers $7,500,000 on property tax in a low income year like 1931, and proportionately more as incomes increase. Such a saving is important, and the growing recognition that income is the fairest measure of ability to pay taxes may forecast further progress toward a more equitable distribution of the burden of governmental costs.

The most significant feature of this new measure of tax relief for Illinois farmers, however, is its probable effect on the crop-surplus problem. Farmers have been severely criticized for not curtailing production. The fact that they have not done so in the face of low prices and pressure that has ranged all the way from speeches by the chairman of the farm board to restrictive state legislation indicates that there must be some deep-seated economic reason for their reluctance.

That reason is not hard to find. The pressure of high taxes operates to force farm land into the most intensive use. With the tax pressure lessened, farmers in the fertile Mississippi Valley would turn much more of their land to pasture and legumes, thus conserving soil fertility and lightening the grain surplus. These farmers know well enough that this is what they ought to do. They would do it quickly enough if high taxes did not compel intensive cultivation.

It is of no avail to say that if farmers would reduce grain production anyway, total returns from the smaller crop would be greater and they could pay even their present taxes more easily. Every farmer knows that. He knows, too, that for acreage curtailment to affect the price, it must be general. No farmer in the high tax belt dares to reduce production without assurance that enough other farmers will do likewise so that the total crop will be appreciably reduced.

There is no way now to give him that assurance, but if his taxes are lightened so that a less intensive crop will pay the overhead, he can safely reduce his grain production without waiting for action by his neighbors.

## Parents Will Approve

CHILDREN on their way between home and school no longer may be made objects of insidious suggestions at the hands of tobacco advertisers in Utah. That state's law prohibiting tobacco advertising on billboards has been sustained by the United States Supreme Court. A corporation convicted in Utah courts of violating the law based an appeal on a claim that the State had discriminated against one form of advertising in favor of another. The Utah law permits tobacco advertising in newspapers and some other mediums, but not on billboards, placards or in street cars.

Justice Louis D. Brandeis, delivering the Supreme Court opinion, said, however, that the state court was right in declaring there was a difference between the kinds of advertising permitted or prohibited under the law. "Other forms of advertising are ordinarily seen as a matter of choice on the part of the observer," Justice Brandeis pointed out. "The young people as well as the adults have those of the billboard thrust upon them by all the arts and devices that skill can produce."

A large section of public opinion, not only in Utah but in states that have no laws regulating tobacco advertising, will approve the Supreme Court's decision. Thousands of parents will regard it as an encouraging sign of organized support for their individual efforts to protect their children.

There appears no reason to doubt that the exhibiting of smoking as a beneficial custom, as an accompaniment of good living, or as the habit of childhood's heroes, is as dangerous as it is misleading. By virtue of mere repetition, reinforced by thrusting it unavoidably upon the eye, such advertising may assume to the unguarded thought the stature of truthful statement. As Justice Brandeis went on to observe, the radio can be shut off, the advertising in newspapers at least requires some seeking on the part of the reader. Parents will add that they are in a better position to qualify radio and newspaper advertising in their children's thought than to offset the effects of that which presents itself to the child on the street.

Not only billboard interests, but tobacco advertisers also, may feel there has been discrimination against them. But they can hardly deny that the restrictions placed upon them in Utah reflect in a large measure the feelings of parents everywhere. Perhaps it would be to the interests of those who advertise tobacco to ask themselves what features of their campaigns have aroused public indignation to a point where it finds expression in government restriction of these campaigns. If they value the privilege of advertising sufficiently to spend around $50,000,000 a year on it, they can ill afford to arouse public indignation.

That such indignation will arise and crystallize in the form of legal restriction when tobacco advertising appears to attempt a false education of youth is indicated in the Utah law. The testing of the law by advertisers and its support by the Supreme Court have served to attract public attention throughout the United States to the possibility of curbing the more ruthless forms of tobacco advertising.

## Editorial Notes

Discovery by a United States Navy expedition of a new record depth of approximately 24,000 feet in the Caribbean Sea recalls the fact that the deepest place yet found in the oceans of the world is in the Mindanao Sea, between the Philippines and Japan, where soundings of 34,210 feet have been taken. The old question, "How high is up?" may remain unanswered, but this comes pretty close to telling "how far is down."

A Boston merchant declared recently, relative to race-track gambling: "Because gambling is carried on to some extent in violation of the laws is no reason why the practice should be legalized." This same reasoning is true in another instance—because the prohibition laws are sometimes broken is no reason for repealing the Eighteenth Amendment.

Hoarders of money are not mathematicians. If they were, they would be able to calculate that the value of the dollar, in times of economic stress, is $1.25 or more in purchasing value, only a dollar in normal times, and drops to approximately 75 cents during an expansion period.

A note in this column recently said, "The nearer we approach the horseless age, the greater is our horsepower." A reader moves to amend it by adding, "and by the same token, as applied to too many automobile drivers, the less the horse sense."

## Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

*No Administration Plan for Modification of the Eighteenth Amendment*

NEW JERSEY politicians who are talking about the "Administration Plan" for modification of the prohibition law may be helping along wet propaganda, but they are doing the Administration itself no good. There is no Administration plan. Because an ambassador to a foreign nation gives guarded support to one method of changing the liquor law to quiet the clamor of the wets the Administration is not to be made responsible for it. Even though one member of the Cabinet, of supposedly supernatural political insight, suggests an unworthy straddle, that does not imply that the President approves it.

Nothing that the President has said, nothing that the Cabinet as a whole has proclaimed, justifies the assertion that there is any "Administration Plan" except the steady continuance of the enforcement of the prohibition law and the maintenance of a firm opposition to all suggestions for its repeal. Newspaper readers should be on their guard against such fallacious but engaging phrases as "Administration Plan" or "Proposition emanating from sources close to President Hoover."

I have no doubt that many of the politicians who are seeking to persuade the President to take a backward step on prohibition are sincere in their belief that such action will contribute to the party's success. The judgment of some of them is affected by local conditions. With all deference to Ambassador Edge, for example, his political experience has been so exclusively confined to New Jersey that it is improbable that he has any conception of the prohibition strength throughout the nation. The same thing, I apprehend, is true of some of the Massachusetts leaders who are endeavoring to find a way to placate the wets of that Commonwealth. They are sincerely desirous of seeing President Hoover's reëlection, but they apply Massachusetts standards to the nation as a whole, and where the liquor question is involved this course of reasoning is sure to end in disaster.

* * *

It was, of course, inevitable that sooner or later a strenuous partisan like Speaker Garner, whose partisanship is materially enhanced by his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination, should break away from the treaty with the White House on measures intended to hasten the revival of business and the restoration of prosperity. I think it is fair to say for the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, that up to the present time it has been handled with great skill and has acted with great patriotism. The reconstruction measures urged by the President have been put through by Democratic votes, and it would be poor politics as well as flagrant misrepresentation to insist that whatever benefit may accrue from them should be accredited to the Administration alone.

With just an apparent sign of ill-temper, Speaker Garner expresses resentment because Republican political orators on Lincoln Day were inclined to make this claim. Suppose they were? Nobody can control the spellbinders, and perhaps we need not look back further than the last Jackson Day dinner to find quite as many evidences of bad taste and poor political judgment on the part of the Democrats. But if resentment against the unwarrantable claims of the Republican spellbinders is going to lead Mr. Garner and his followers into antagonizing measures urged by the Administration, the Democrats will be left in an indefensible position. If the measures promise welfare to the country, and the Democrats defeat them because they fear that President Hoover may get prestige through them, they will be the party of obstruction that will suffer.

* * *

In the event that this should become the attitude of the House of Representatives, no individual is likely to suffer more than Speaker Garner himself, whose candidacy for the Democratic nomination, launched only this month, has assumed already major proportions. Coming to the convention with the solid vote of Texas behind him—an argument which is not made the less effective by the fact that in the last election Texas went Republican—Speaker Garner is likely to acquire the delegations from many contiguous southern states, and perhaps some of the western agricultural states.

In the event, which now seems entirely probable, of a prolonged contest between the followers of Roosevelt and Smith in the convention, Mr. Garner may hold the position maintained by Underwood at Madison Square Garden, but frittered away by supporters of that Alabama statesman, who would neither yield nor compromise. As matters now stand, the Speaker should be at least one of the three powerful men in the convention. If back of the control of his delegates he is able to point to a record in the House of Representatives in which the well-being of the country has at all times been put ahead of possible partisan advantage, he might well emerge with the prize.

I have been informed by Texans deep in the complicated politics of that State that the Garner delegation may be a Smith delegation in the last analysis. This I am much inclined to doubt. I think it more likely that the Smith forces as a whole would turn to Garner in their determination to beat the Governor of New York rather than that the full Texas delegation would venture to cast its vote for the former Governor, the Happy Warrior.

## Washington on War

WHAT an arresting commentary that Washington—"first in war" as in peace, should have talked so frankly and often about the evils of war, calling it "that plague of mankind" and declaring it his first wish to see it banished from the earth.

Possibly the glamour surrounding him as a military hero has blinded us to some of his greatness as a statesman. Once independence was won it became his lifelong endeavor to see the diverse elements of this new country amalgamated into a nation and then to see that the new nation should "live in peace and amity" with the rest of the world.

Many the references that might be cited in proof of this attitude. For one instance, that sentence in a letter written to Jefferson in 1788: "In whatever manner the nations of Europe shall endeavor to keep up their prowess in war and their balance of power in peace, it will be obviously our policy to cultivate tranquillity at home and abroad, and to extend our agriculture and commerce as far as possible."

* * *

Interesting to note that this viewpoint of Washington as statesman did not preclude the humane viewpoint. Intensely conscious of the miseries attendant on warfare, in a letter to the Marquis de Chastellux he said: ". . . it is time for the age of knight-errantry and mad-heroism to be at an end . . . for the sake of humanity it is devoutly to be wished that the manly employment of agriculture and the humanizing benefits of commerce would supersede the waste of war and the rage of conquest. . . ."

"Who, that has the feelings of a man," he wrote in another letter—this time to Lafayette—"can refrain from shedding a tear over the miserable victims of regal ambition? It is really a strange thing that there should not be room enough in the world for men to live without cutting one another's throats." Substitute national ambition, which is the modern counterpart of regal ambition, in this sentence, and it would seem to have been penned expressly for present-day problems.

* * *

But perhaps even more arresting than his modernity was the way Washington, in spite of trials and tribulations and in spite of the sacrifices he was always being called on to make of his own ardent longings for a peaceful rural life, managed to keep alive his optimism. It was to Lafayette again that he wrote, "I indulge a fond, perhaps an enthusiastic idea that, as the world is evidently much less barbarous than it has been, its melioration must still be progressive; that nations are becoming more humanized in their policy; that the subjects of ambition and causes for hostility are daily diminishing; and in fine, that the period is not very remote when the benefits of a liberal and free commerce will pretty generally succeed to the devastation and horrors of war."

Such a hope he held the more firmly because he founded it on a belief which he expressed in the following significant words—and here he even strikes a super-modern note:

"To the distinguished character of patriot it should be our highest glory to add the more distinguished character of Christian." E. M.

## Notes From North Africa

**Motorships Of the Desert**

A FRENCH motor transport company has approached the Governor-General of Algeria for a concession to run a fast passenger and goods service between Biskra in southern Algeria and Kano in Nigeria. The automobiles will be fitted with Diesel engines running on fuel oil. Biskra is an Algerian oasis visited during the winter by many tourists, and no doubt many of them would be attracted farther south to the Hoggar, or even right across the Sahara to the River Niger, if good and cheap transport were available. Kano has a population of 100,000. It is of economic importance as it is in the center and the market town of a rich cotton-growing district. Both Biskra and Kano are railway termini, and there is a fast automobile service between Biskra and Algiers.

* * *

**To Foster Italian Ideals**

At Bona, in Algeria, an Italian boys' school has been opened to provide free education and a free midday meal. Children of French parentage are not admitted, as it is the policy of Italian consular officers in Algeria to establish Italian schools and other institutions to foster Italian ideals and culture. A new Italian consulate also is being built at Bona with a hall for meetings. At Algiers there have long been Italian schools, and some time ago a "Casa Italiana" was inaugurated in the center of the town with an Italian Chamber of Commerce, a library, a lecture hall and other public rooms.

In Tunisia, where the French and Italian populations are nearly equal, it is easy to foster Italian culture. But in Algeria, where there are only some 30,000 Italians living among more than 500,000 French, it is more difficult.

* * *

**Subways For Algiers?**

Preliminary core drilling is going on in different parts of Algiers prior to the construction of an underground railway, for which tenders have been invited. In the old town of the Barbary pirates at Algiers modern transport, whether surface or underground, is alike impossible. The climbing and winding narrow streets of the native quarter are like so many staircases with broad shelflike treads, so that wheeled transport of any kind is out of the question.

In the modern French town there has long been a transport problem. The streets are too narrow for the volume of traffic, and are encumbered with slow and antiquated trams with frequent stopping places. Motorbuses have added to the congestion. Plans drawn up by a Paris engineer include also the construction of funicular railways from the center of Algiers to the surrounding heights of the amphitheater of hills inclosing the port and forming the better-class residential quarter.

## *Letters to The Christian Science Monitor*

*Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

### Would Beer Satisfy?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The wets would give the impression that, under their guidance, and up to the coming of prohibition, the cause of true temperance was making steady and wholesome progress. They would also give the impression that, due solely to prohibition, we now have the speakeasy, the bootlegger, and the corruption of public officials.

They would further give the impression that under a continuance of their guidance, through the medium of legalized beer, the above evils would be completely eradicated. If their theory is the correct one, how do they explain away the following?

Before prohibition, in Ellsworth, Penna., the Ellsworth Coal Company, owner of the town, in the hope of securing a condition of sobriety among its employees, applied for and was granted a license to operate a "tap room" for the exclusive sale of beer. Now, despite the fact that beer was to be had in unlimited quantities, not only was bootlegging of stronger drink being carried on, but an abundance of whisky was brought in from not-far-away Monongahela City. Eventually, conditions becoming intolerable, the license was discontinued. B. M.

New York, N. Y.